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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1931

No. 1

Pool Manager Answers Yorath's Charges

Alberta Wheat Pool Section



Alberta Government States Action on Convention Resolutions



A New Year's Message From Mrs. Warr

U.F.W.A. Section



Whither Canadian Agriculture?

By Mrs. Leona R. Barritt



Broadcasting as a Public Service

The Objects of the Canadian Radio League

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EDMONTON

Recent Constituency Conventions

East Edmonton

The East Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, at their annual convention held in Edmonton on November 25th, voted to petition the Dominion Government to alter the boundaries of East and West Edmonton constituencies by making the rural portions of the two into one constituency. It was decided to endorse the efforts of the U.F.A. and of the Western Premiers to stabilize the price of wheat; another resolution expressed disapproval of the holding of the Provincial Annual Convention in Calgary instead of in Edmonton according to the usual custom. The delegates also passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the return of nearly all the U.F.A. members to Ottawa, and appreciation of the stand they took on the tariff.

Officers were elected as follows: president, C. Burnell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Cavanagh and T. Weeks; directors, Mrs. Cameron, F. C. Clare, E. W. Corbett, Mrs. E. W. Corbett, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Devereux, J. W. Ferguson, Mrs. M. E. Lowe, C. Potter, Rice Sheppard, Mrs. J. Smith, H. Speers, Glen Storie, Mrs. J. Stott. F. C. Clare was again chosen secretary.

Beaver River

Many resolutions were dealt with at the annual convention of Beaver River U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, the discussion continuing until late in the night, says a report received from the secretary, Louis Z. Magnant, of St. Lina. Those passed will be brought before the Provincial Annual Convention in Calgary this month.

The convention was held at Spedden on December 10th. J. A. Delisle, ex-M.L.A., gave a short address; one by Fred Mawson, delegate to the Wheat Pool annual meeting, was also much appreciated by the delegates. Ben Olson was elected president, and Dan Lewicky vice-president. A board of directors was also elected, representative of all parts of the constituency.

Sturgeon

Glenn Storie was elected president of Sturgeon U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Edmonton on November 21st; Mrs. M. E. Lowe and E. W. Corbett are the vice-presidents and F. C. Clare is again secretary. Directors were elected as follows: C. Burnell, Mrs. Runnalls, T. Weeks, Mrs. Cavanagh, Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Bentley, A. Ran, H. Speers, R. Goddard, A. J. Flack, C. Owens, H. G. Brown, Harold King, F. C. Clare.

A resolution was passed endorsing the stand taken by the U.F.A. and the Western Premiers in endeavoring to obtain a more stable price for wheat, and suggesting the appointment of a Royal Commission to look into the operations of the Grain Exchange. Other resolutions advocated reduction in auto licenses, financing of school districts where necessary through the Provincial Treasury Department, and restriction in the matter of land holding by mortgage and trust companies and railways.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1931

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Principal Contents

	PAGE
RECENT CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS.....	2
EDITORIAL.....	3
BROADCASTING AS A PUBLIC SERVICE.....	4
WHITHER CANADIAN AGRICULTURE?.....	5
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT AND CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.....	6
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	7
POOL MANAGER MAKES SPIRITED REPLY.....	8
RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESENT DEPRESSION.....	9
RE-STATING WHEAT POOL AIMS.....	10
RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION OF U.F.A.....	11
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	12
NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM MRS. WARR.....	12
PROGRAM OF U.F.W.A. CONVENTION.....	12
FACING THE ISSUES OF THE COMING YEAR.....	13
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	15
VALUE OF READING GOOD BOOKS.....	15
ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	18
CORRESPONDENCE.....	18
U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION.....	20
'STUDY RUSSIA'.....	21

the case for the establishment of radio broadcasting as a national service. One of the disadvantages of the present situation (which would be removed by the adoption of a national system of broadcasting under proper control) is that the needs of the West cannot be made known adequately to other sections of the Dominion. Control of the means of influencing public opinion by private corporations—corporations which are protectionist in their outlook and as a rule have the point of view of competitive as opposed to co-operative or public enterprise—cannot fail to prove, in the long run, detrimental to the interests of agriculture as well as of the great majority of our citizens in other occupations. When broadcasts from Provincially-controlled stations in the Prairie Provinces can be heard at frequent intervals by the people of the East, one of the chief obstacles to a closer understanding will have been removed. The Canadian Radio League is in a position to play an important and public spirited role in the development of broadcasting policy.

* * *

EDITORIAL

5

CRISIS MUST BE MET QUICKLY

Premier Bennett's long heralded and overdue announcement of his policies in respect to agriculture was in important respects disappointing. The plans for the development of Oriental markets for instance, if and when fulfilled, may be all to the good, but Mr. Bennett did not reveal a complete realization of the need for action at once on a large scale to meet the crisis of the immediate present. We trust that the study of conditions which he is making during his present visit to the West will be followed by the adoption of bold policies. The crisis must be met, and met quickly.

* * *

THE EDMONTON BY-ELECTION

Elmer Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labor News*, has been adopted as Labor candidate in the forthcoming by-election in the city of Edmonton. Mr. Roper is well known to Alberta farmers, as a man closely connected with agriculture, who has a completely sympathetic understanding of its problems. He possesses uncommon ability. His election on January 9th would bring a valuable addition to the ranks of the progressive forces in the Alberta Legislature.

* * *

THE RADIO LEAGUE

We publish elsewhere an article by a member of the Executive of the Canadian Radio League setting forth

A RETURN TO SANITY(?)

On page 21 of this issue we reprint editorial notes which recently appeared in the *Financial Times* of Montreal under the heading "Study Russia." When a newspaper of such severe orthodoxy appeals for dispassionate study of the developments now taking place in that country, and deprecates the war-like speeches of Canada's wilder public men, clearly the time has come when the average citizen should assert his right to independent judgment. It should be possible to consider the relation of Russia to the economic future of the world with the same detachment and freedom from prejudice as would be shown in the consideration of any other economic question.

Less than a year ago a paragraph dealing, for instance, with Russia's new plans in agriculture, was sufficient to alarm the timorous. The subject was regarded as a "dangerous" one. Yet it is clearly the function of any periodical which is in a position to do so, to lay before its readers essential information upon matters which may concern them as exporters to a world market, and as citizens of the world. We have always believed that it was the duty of such a periodical not to fall in line with the prevailing obscurantism, even though what is published may appear to be for the moment in advance of newspaper-created "popular" opinion.

Today, in scores of daily newspapers, articles are appearing, (written in some cases by men of independent outlook) which, until quite recently, would have been frowned upon by many editors. Today they have become "news." It should be said that a number of general newspapers, notably the *Ottawa Citizen*, have from the beginning sought to supply their readers with reliable information, and have been consistently sane in their editorial comment upon what have commonly been regarded as "tabooed" subjects. Much credit is also due to certain western daily papers for informative articles recently published.

Broadcasting as Public Service or as Advertising Agency?

The Case for Public Ownership of Broadcasting Facilities
in Canada—Dangers of Existing Private Control



By "G.S."
Canadian Radio League

THE farming regions of Canada are not today getting a square deal from radio broadcasting stations, and no section of the Canadian people stands to benefit more from a national system designed, not merely to serve radio advertisers, but the people at large.

The bald facts of the situation in Canada today are these: Canada has some 33,000 watts broadcasting power. One half of it is centralized around Toronto alone. Two of the only three 5,000 watt stations in Canada are in those cities. The third is in Winnipeg. And most sections of Canada get Canadian programs from stations of 500 watts and under. The result is that it is officially estimated that only three out of five Canadian families hear Canadian programs.

Obviously most of those families are in cities. The families that cannot regularly get Canadian programs are on the farms, on ranches, in mining regions. Scattered settlements do not provide profitable advertising markets, and it is they which suffer.

Two Bases for Broadcasting

There are two bases for radio broadcasting. One is the present advertising basis existing on this continent. The other basis is the operation and ownership of radio by an independent company created by the state. This is the basis of most European countries, of high powered stations in Australia and many other countries.

On the advertising basis the power of the stations and the quality of the programs depends upon the amount of advertising revenue available. This basis centres the stations around the large cities, makes every other use of radio subordinate to advertising considerations and gives us the radio situation we have in Canada today. That situation reduces the use of broadcasting for educational purposes, for services to housewives, farmers, school teachers, fishermen, to a minimum. Take the use of radio for assisting the work of school teachers in outlying areas. Alberta is fortunate in having a university station but Canada as a whole knows almost nothing of educational broadcasts. A school board in Montreal proposed to install receiving sets and tried to get time for regular broadcasts. Private stations said they would sell the time but would not give a long contract because if an advertiser wanted the time and would pay more for it, the school broadcasts would be dropped. No school board could invest money in equipment on such terms, and the idea was abandoned. On a system dependent on advertising, necessarily advertising is the first consideration, because the revenue from it makes the station possible.

Compared with the advertising basis in the United States, Canada is very weak. There are not more than ten national radio advertisers in Canada; most Canadian advertisers are local and have limited resources for varied programs and high-powered stations. Compare that situation with the National Broadcasting Company in the United States. That company is erecting a \$250,000,000 plant in New York, with theatres, broadcasting studios, phonograph record manufacture, news service, centralized under one authority. Behind that authority stand some of the greatest private corporations in America, the General and Westinghouse Electric, General Motors, R.K.O. Theatre and

Motion Pictures, Radio-Victor, Radio Corporation of America. Is there a single Canadian company which can compete with such enormous financial and, for that matter, political power? Already several Canadian stations are associated with this group, and under a private system association with American chains seems inevitable.

Need to Pool Our Radio Resources

Canada requires a pooling of all her radio resources under a state-created company, the development of high-powered stations that will serve the whole Dominion, and programs of great variety suiting different needs and tastes. The Aird Commission, under the previous Government, thoroughly investigated the problem and recommended that such a company be established. It would be an independent organization with a directorate comparable more to the National Research Council, with voluntary directors representing various Canadian interests, than perhaps to the Canadian National Railways. This company would be financed by indirect advertising revenue; that is, by revenue from programs sponsored by advertisers with no advertising announcements beyond "This program is offered by the courtesy of" such and such a company. The second source of revenue would be a listener's license fee of \$3. This would yield about \$2,500,000 revenue—more than ten times the amount of revenue available to the largest existing system, the C.N.R.

Such a national company, operating not to advertise to the cities, but to serve the whole Canadian people, would develop numerous Canadian programs.

The writer of the article on this page is a well-known former Albertan now resident in Ottawa, and a member of the Executive of the Canadian Radio League which has recently been organized, with a strong National Council, with a view to ensuring the development of broadcasting in Canada as a national service. The U.F.A. Convention of 1929 went on record in support of public ownership of broadcasting facilities.

would provide time for educational broadcasts under Provincial direction, and would ensure that this vast influence on public opinion remained in Canadian hands, through a directorate appointed by and responsible to the Canadian people. It would help to make every home a place of entertainment, a concert hall, a theatre, a school, a university, as the listener wished, and would save it from becoming merely an advertising billboard. The state-created European systems have meant the development of national choirs, national orchestras, national opera, debates on public questions between rival opinions, school broadcasts, radio dramas, regular relays of programs from other countries of the world. They have financed research, new radio experiments, and a host of services almost impossible for small companies competing in Canada for time on only six wave-lengths, and for revenue from a limited advertising field.

A single national company in Canada, with but a single over-head, a single staff, owned by and responsible to the Canadian people, able to use at any time the wave-lengths, concentrating all the revenue in one account, would make similar developments possible here.

With our population scattered over so great an area, with our relatively limited advertising revenue, for financial reasons, if for no other, a single national system, representing the Dominion and the Provinces, is essential if such developments are to take place. Here is a great new agency of communication for serving the people, for binding Canadian homes together, for enabling, say the West, to make its problems known to other sections of Canada, for developing our educational services especially to rural areas, for entertainment, for developing Canadian musical and dramatic talent.

Radio broadcasting is too vast an agency for moulding public opinion to be left to advertisers or in hands which will bring Canada under the influence of great American corporations. To leave the radio under the control of private companies is as serious as it would be to leave the school system under the control of advertising agencies. The alternative is a national system operating as a public service, responsible to the people of Canada.

More than 16 millions of dollars is invested today in fur-bearing animals on Canadian fur-farms. Ten years ago this investment was but one-quarter of this amount.

Alberta farmers are expected to produce approximately 24,000,000 pounds of sugar this year, according to figures that have been secured by the provincial new industries committee, investigating the possibilities of sugar beet growing in this Province. In its work the committee has ascertained that the soil of the Edmonton district lends itself favorably to this line of agriculture as other districts in this Province where sugar beets are now being extensively grown. At the present time, sugar beet acreage in the province is 14,000 acres.

WHITHER CANADIAN AGRICULTURE?

By MRS. LEONA R. BARRITT

THE time is out of joint." So said Hamlet many centuries ago. Speak of his native land he also said: "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark."

But Hamlet, being a prince, was of course not referring to, nor concerned with, economics. Today the more comfortably circumstanced talk of the "hard times." The really desperate are not vocal—for the same reason that the grief which eats like a cancer is generally dry-eyed. But what havoc such anxiety can play is now and then revealed in the tale of a suicide in a lonely place "due to worry over finances."

In the press the present condition is spoken of as a "crisis." Just what this crisis means may be judged from the following in a recent issue of the *Alberta Labor News*: "We are facing a national emergency involving the lives of hundreds of thousands of Canadian citizens. It should be met just as vigorously as if the safety of the nation were threatened by any other form of national calamity." What is it that threatens the lives of these citizens? *Starvation*—in this land of overflowing terminals!

In the same issue of the paper to which I have referred I read this item from a Wall Street publication: "Not in the history of industry have corporations had such an abundance of idle money." Think, oh think of the anomaly, brother.

At the Special Session

How serious is this crisis in agriculture? Let me quote from the speech of an Alberta member made in the House of Commons during the special session of September, 1930: "The western farmer stands aghast at the problem which now faces him. What he is going to do this winter I do not know. The problem of unemployment, ghastly and serious as it is, is the problem of men who have nothing, it is true, but the prairie wheat grower of today has less than nothing, for he has piled on top of the penury which faces him, debts which he has accumulated. He is almost without hope."

Let me give the statement of another: "The agricultural industry of Western Canada is working for the money lenders of Canada, a very small percentage of the men in that industry having any claim to the property which stands in their name. He spends his days from one year to another in preserving property for somebody else, in working to pile up profits for others, and he receives no wages for doing that. Agriculture in Western Canada pays more interest than any other class in Canada. A large corporation may have a representative on the board of directors of a bank and may be able to borrow large amounts of money at 5 per cent interest; but the western farmer cannot get a penny for less than 8 per cent, and at times 9 per cent and 10 per cent."

Other Side of the Picture

Now for the other side of the picture. The report just issued from one of our Canadian banks informs us that profits were fairly well maintained this year in comparison with the previous one, which was a record year in its history—the dry year of 1929! Their profits for 1929-30 were over one and one-half million dollars, and they were able to pay "the usual 12 per cent dividend and a bonus."

Not so bad, was it? But the report of another large banking institution is still more cheerful and reassuring. Its profits in this memorable year of 1930 were over six and one-half millions. Dividends and bonus were over five millions. Evidently there is no crisis in the banking industry!

Growth of Farm Tenancy

According to figures given by Professor Clement, Dean of Agriculture of the University of British Columbia, farm tenancy in the West increased by over 67 per cent between the years 1921 and 1926. The process has gone on steadily since, until we have such an instance as that of 110 families in one municipality who this year were forced to sign quit claim deeds to their lands. We may well ask, "whither agriculture?"

It would be carrying coal to Newcastle to refer to the drop in the price of farm products, but it might not be out of place to look into the causes. In an article written by the general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada and quoted by Mr. Gardiner in the House of Commons the origin of the trouble was stated to be "the severe contraction in credit which followed the inflation of 1928 and 1929". —the recession in Canada being but one manifestation of a depression that is general in all parts of the world. What caused, primarily, the crisis of 1920-23? Deflation—"a severe contraction of credit."

War debts complicate the situation. An instance of how this works is given by Professor Clement, above referred to. He says: "There are about seventy millions of people in Central and Southern Europe who find it necessary to reduce their living standards in order to meet interest on foreign debts. Sugar consumption in Poland has fallen to seven pounds per capita, but yet she exports some sugar; she exports grain and pork products; she is increasing her production but, to quote Professor Schmidt of Cracow University, 'we are selling goods because we cannot afford to use them. At the same time we living on a starvation margin.' A country in such a condition can buy few manufactured goods."

Neither can it buy wheat. Consequently, prohibitive tariffs are imposed on foreign grains, and their people are encouraged to produce as much as possible of their food stuffs within their own borders, substituting rye for wheat when necessary. How is Canada going to "blast a way" into such markets?

Former and Future Crises

Crises similar to the present have occurred before. Many more may recur after this has passed. Peter Kropotkin, whose analysis of the principles at work in society and their inevitable outcome, is shown by the events of each successive

year to be fundamentally sound, tells us that for many decades there had not been such a cheapness of wheat and manufactured goods as was seen in 1883-84. "Yet in 1886 the country was suffering from a terrible crisis. People said, of course, that the cause of the crisis was over-production. But over-production is a word devoid of sense if it does not mean that those who are in need of all kinds of produce have not the means for buying them at their low wages. Over-production means merely and simply a want of purchasing power amidst the workers. And this same want of purchasing powers of the workers was felt everywhere on the Continent during the years 1885-1887."

Sounds like an echo of 1930, does it not?

The question Kropotkin raises in his "Fields, Factories and Workshops" is one which progressive thinkers are asking themselves and each other in another form today. Why, he queries, are the British worker, the Scotch crofter, the Irish peasant, not customer to the Lancashire weavers, the Sheffield cutlers, the Welsh pitmen. Why do the Lyons weavers not only not wear silks but sometimes have no food in their attics? "The customers for the Lancashire cottons, the Sheffield cutlery, the Lyons silks are not in India nor in Africa. The true consumers of the produce of our factories must be our own populations. And they can be that, once we organize our economic life so that they might issue from their present destitution." Let us translate the above in terms of unsaleable wheat and the hundreds of thousands of hungry Canadians, the full factories and the empty homes.

How and when will this happy organization of our economic life be brought about? To quote Kropotkin again: "As long as society remains organized so as to permit the owners of the land and capital to appropriate for themselves, under the protection of the state and historic rights, the yearly surplus of human production, no such change can be thoroughly accomplished. But the present industrial system, based upon a permanent specialization of functions, already bears in itself the germs of its proper ruin. The industrial crises, which grow more acute and protracted, and are rendered still worse and still more acute by the armaments and wars implied by the present system, are rendering its maintenance more and more difficult. Moreover the workers plainly manifest their intention to support no longer patiently the misery occasioned by each crisis. And each crisis accelerates the day when the present institutions of individual property and production will be shaken to their foundations with such internal struggles as will depend upon the more or less good sense of the now privileged classes. To return to a state of affairs where corn is grown and manufactured goods are fabricated for the use of those very people who grow and produce them—such will be, no doubt, the problem to be solved during the coming years."

Solution Our Members Offered

What was the solution offered by our Western representatives when the ques-

(Continued on page 22)

Alberta Government Deals With Convention Resolutions

Report From Premier Discusses Provincial Questions Raised by 1930 Convention

A report on the various resolutions passed by the 1930 Annual Convention of the U.F.A. and later presented to the Provincial Government for their consideration, was recently received by Central Office from Premier Brownlee. The report is a comprehensive and lengthy one, dealing exhaustively with a large number of subjects. Summaries are given below of the Provincial Government's statement on many of the more important resolutions. The report will be concluded in the January 15th issue of *The U.F.A.*

Congratulations on Return of Resources also on Efficiency of Administration of Government Departments: Resolutions of congratulation to the Alberta Government were passed by U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Conventions. The reply states: "The Government has appreciated very much the expression of confidence contained in these resolutions and hopes that its administration of the Natural Resources and its continued administration of various Departments will merit the confidence of the people."

Royalty on Oil: "The Provincial Government has only been in a position to deal with the subject matter of this resolution since October 1st, when it took over the Natural Resources. This resolution will be one of the subject matters for discussion at the coming session of the Legislature."

Rebate on Gasoline Tax: "The Gasoline Tax was the subject of an inter-Provincial conference recently held for the purpose of discussing the procedure and questions arising out of the administration of the Act. The report of this conference is now before the Government and will be the subject of further study between now and the next Session of the Legislature, when the Government will consider whether or not this resolution can be met."

Power Development: The report quotes the resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature:

"Whereas the return of the Natural Resources of Alberta to the Province affords the opportunity to control the development of all water power sites in this Province excepting those in the National Parks:

"Therefore be it resolved that the Legislature gives approval to the principle of public ownership and control of power development and distribution of same and is of the opinion that in framing policies for the administration of the Natural Resources this principle should be fully safeguarded so as to facilitate the Government undertaking the whole or such part of power development as the Government from time to time, with the advice of its technical experts, may consider economically sound and expedient."

The report adds: "The Government has had experts examining the situation in the Province, but in view of the outlook for the next year or two is unable to say to what extent it may be practical to carry out the purport of the resolution."

Rural Telephone System: "The telephone service now given to our rural subscribers is very much below cost and

the rates cannot be lowered without throwing a heavier burden on the city and town subscribers. Our loss on rural subscribers during the year ending March 31st, 1930, amounted to \$265,000, and this figure does not include any operating charges, central office equipment or buildings. This amount is made up by the surplus earnings from the exchange and long distance plant."

The report states that the rates in Alberta are comparable to those of the other prairie Provinces; that Manitoba, with a smaller area to serve, has rates equivalent to those in Alberta, while in Saskatchewan the average rates are much higher. Every effort has been made to extend and improve rural service, though every telephone installed is an added liability to the system. In normal years, this rural growth is balanced by the increase in urban and long distance revenue, but during the present year all revenues have been affected by business depression.

Education Towards Peace: "The work of the League of Nations now has a place in the regular school curriculum and receives especial emphasis in the training in the Normal School."

Farm Loans Act: "The Farm Loan Act is administered by a manager in each Province and a Provincial Board of advisers appointed under the Dominion Farm Loan Act. The controlling authority under this act is Commissioner McLean, resident at Ottawa, in connection with the Federal Department of Finance and a Federal Board which reviews all applications from each Province and the recommendations of Provincial Boards and finally approves or disapproves loans and makes disbursements from Ottawa." The Provincial Government, therefore, has no jurisdiction.

Dependent and Delinquent Children: The report declares the Government's sympathy with this request. The Government had been hoping to make a start along the lines suggested this year, but in view of "a very great falling off in Provincial revenue, resulting from present economic conditions, cannot at present say when the proposal can be entertained."

Price of Coffins: "Arrangements have recently been made for an investigation in connection with the whole question of funeral costs. The Commissioner appointed to conduct this investigation will arrange for public hearings at which anyone interested may appear and submit information bearing on this question."

Weed Control: "Everything mentioned in this resolution is being done at present with the exception of the cleaning of grain cars at Terminal Elevators. This matter has been discussed, and the Department is of the opinion that very few weed seeds are distributed from grain cars. The general policy is to combat weeds at the point of origin, which is undoubtedly the most effective." The report states that the appropriation for weed eradication is now \$50,000 per year, as compared with \$20,000 four years ago. An Advisory Weed Board, composed of

representatives of the Provincial and Federal Governments, the Municipalities, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Railways, meets two or three times a year and works in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in connection with this branch.

Waste of Natural Gas: "The subject matter of this resolution was before a joint committee of the Dominion and Provincial Governments early this year and their recommendations are now before the Government and are being studied in connection with the organization and administration of the Mines Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. At the moment it is not possible to say to what extent the purport of the resolution can be practically reached."

Public Ownership: "As the Government has only been responsible for the development of Natural Resources since October 1st, and has had to set up the entire administrative machinery, it has not been able to canvass all the different resources for the purpose of seeing to what extent this resolution may be carried out. The Government will consider further the terms of the resolution when considering any changes of policy in respect to administration of the various resources."

Roads: "The Government appreciates the support expressed in this resolution. Last year the votes for secondary highways were increased and with the progress already made on our main highways it will be possible for the Government to give increasing attention to the secondary roads as soon as times return to normal."

Municipal Doctor District: "At the last session of the Legislature the Municipal Districts Act was amended to give municipalities the authority requested in organizing for the purpose of engaging the services of municipal physicians."

Proposed Rural School Act: "Believing that not sufficient educational work had been done to justify any such change, and for other reasons thoroughly discussed at the last session of the Legislature and during the recent Provincial election, the Government felt it could not put into practice the subject matter of this resolution."

School Curriculum: It is pointed out that provision is made in the Course of Studies for the teaching of co-operation and the Canadian constitution; and that it is the duty of the teacher, in his entire association with the pupils, to inculcate a right moral attitude, the teaching of citizenship affording good opportunities for this. Doubt is expressed as to the value of adding the subject specifically to the already crowded curriculum.

High School Examination Fees: This matter has been before the Government for several years. The report states: "The Government believes that in giving free education and examinations to all primary schools it is at present going as far as the state of Provincial finance will warrant and therefore has not been able to see its way clear to reduce the High School examination fees."

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Entertainment on Evening Before Convention

An entertainment and dance, to be held on the evening of Monday, January 19th, has been arranged by the Probus Club of Calgary, for delegates and visitors to the Annual Convention, with their families. It will be held in the ballroom of the Palliser Hotel.

West Edmonton Convention January 17th.

The Annual Convention of the West Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in conjunction with the Peace River Federal Convention, on Saturday, January 17th, commencing at 1:30 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Edmonton.

Resolutions passed at this Convention will be dealt with at the Annual Convention, Calgary, January 20th to 23rd.

This will be a very important Convention, and a time when as many as possible of our farm men and women should meet to discuss ways and means of solving the many problems that confront us.

All Locals are urged to be represented at this joint Convention, and also the Annual Convention, where the policies that guide the destiny of our great movement are formulated.

Yours fraternally,
THOS. CAILES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

District Association Holds Successful Meeting

Gardiner on the Present Crisis—
Sutherland, Forster, E. L. Gray
Speak

Attended by delegates and visitors from many Locals, the Annual Convention of the Huxley to Big Valley U.F.A. District Association, held on the afternoon and evening of December 18th, at Morrin, was a pronounced success, and revealed the very active interest in the affairs of their industry and of the Association which prevails among the farm people of the district. N. V. Fearnough, of Morrin, who was in the chair, conducted proceedings with despatch and efficiency,

and a number of important resolutions to be brought before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., were adopted. Robert Gardiner, M.P., J. K. Sutherland, of the U.F.A. Executive, Gordon Forster, M.L.A., and W. N. Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.* gave addresses during the day. The Convention elected the following officers for the coming year: President, N. V. Fearnough; first vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Garland, Rowley; second vice-president, W. Sharp, Munson; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Russell, Rowley.

Class Organization—and Proud of It

"I admit we of the U. F. A. are a class organization, and we are proud of it, but we don't want to be a privileged class," stated Mr. Gardiner in the course of his address. "We are today under-privileged and we wish to attain to a status of equality with other classes."

Referring to the grave conditions now confronting our industrial life, and especially that of agriculture, the member declared that a civilization calling itself Christian could not allow these conditions to continue in which while there was an abundance of primary and manufactured products and power to produce in excess of every human need, a large proportion of the population were on the verge of starvation. He pointed out that those who contribute the political funds of both parties dictate economic and political policy, and are therefore responsible for the continuance of the prevailing evils. Dealing with Premier Bennett's declaration that so long as Canada sends three million dollars a day out of the country for the purchase of foreign goods this country would always have unemployment, Mr. Gardiner stated that such a statement was based on a fallacy. Currency did not leave Canada when goods were imported. It was impossible to have exports unless, directly or indirectly, these were balanced by imports. The present Government were pegging the prices of the main commodities the farmer had to buy by means of the tariff, at a time when the principal products of the farm were selling at unprecedentedly low levels.

"If People Organized"

Describing the manner in which the present financial system functions, Mr. Gardiner declared that the control by the people themselves of the circulating medium and credit were the first essentials of any progress towards the goal of a better order of society. If the people were efficiently organized they could put an end to the evils of "deflation," by removing the causes which produced both

inflation and deflation. After every allowance had been made for conditions of supply and demand, the fact remained that the heavy drop in the price of wheat was in substantial measure due to the fact that the financial world had decreed a deflation period. A meagre number of men controlled the great economic forces of the world from above, while "we remain to a large extent an unorganized mob." The people would have to organize their forces much more efficiently, in a democratic way, before they could hope to bring about any vital change.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out, incidentally, that bank interest was limited under the Bank Act to 7 per cent, but that as it had been impossible, owing to the great influence exerted by the banks upon Parliament, to obtain the insertion of any penalty clause in respect to this matter, the banks could and did break the law with impunity. They were the only class in the community allowed the privilege of law-breaking.

E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner, gave a very interesting address, stating that one of the bright spots in the present situation was that 46 out of 50 prizes among more than 200 samples of hard spring wheat shown in Chicago recently had been won by Canadian exhibitors, many of whom were showing for the first time. He congratulated the district on the fine exhibit at the Morrin seed fair, the exhibits being of high quality.

Mr. Sutherland spoke of the very great difficulties which had been experienced during the past year. He emphasized the need for advanced policies, at the same time pointing out that it was necessary, if success were to be achieved, that those who wished to move fastest must keep in touch with the main body of the industrial army.

Gordon Forster, M.L.A., dealt in an illuminating way with Provincial problems, describing what had been done to rehabilitate Provincial finances, and answering a number of questions with reference to rural telephone rates.

U.F.A. Local Items

I. V. Macklin organized Goodfare U.F.A. Local, near Hythe, in Grande Prairie constituency, recently. A. J. Shaw was elected president and V. J. Young, secretary.

The annual meeting of Mayview U.F.A. Local was held on December 8th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis. The following officers were elected for 1931: president, N. L. Richardson; vice-president, Mrs. W. Shaw; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Stein; directors F. Corner, J. R. Stein, Mrs. D. Lewis. There were 23 members last year.

Hillnville U.F.A. Local "is very much alive, and the members are attending very well," writes W. Mather, press correspondent. "We hope to pass a good winter in spite of present low grain prices. We had our first meeting at the home of Wm. Telwood, with about 30 members present. Then we had our first whist drive on December 11th; we had a very enjoyable evening, 8 tables playing. Fred Deacon won first prize for gentlemen and Mrs. Martin first prize for ladies. J. Grace gave a very nice display of club swinging."

(Other items held over)

Broadcasts of U.F.A. Convention Proceedings

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the U. F. A. will be broadcast as follows: Opening Session, Tuesday morning, January 20th, beginning 10 a.m.; Thursday evening session, January 22nd, beginning at 8 p.m.; when Premier Brownlee will give an address.

The opening session of the U. F. W. A. convention, beginning at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 20th, and the Friday afternoon session, January 23rd, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., will also be broadcast.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Pool Manager Makes Spirited Reply

To Charges Made by Gas Company President

C. J. YORATH CLAIMS WHEAT POOL OPERATIONS HARMFUL TO BUSINESS IN WESTERN CANADA

Alberta Industrial Executive Critical of Farm Co-operative in Address Here—"Disorderly Marketing"

Cited as Mistake

(From Lethbridge Herald)

In dealing with "Problems of the Hour" before the luncheon meeting of the local Rotary Club on Monday, C. J. Yorath of Calgary, president of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, went fully into causes of the present financial depression giving considerable time to a discussion of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the effect on economic conditions.

At the outset of his talk, Mr. Yorath told of the regularity with which financial depressions similar to the present one affected the country. During recent years the depressions of 1907, 1914, and 1921 were outstanding. Greed and avarice were in most cases responsible for these periodic slumps, the economic law of supply and demand being broken with impunity.

In investigating the causes of the present depression, the speaker found the aftermath of the war to be responsible to a degree, pointing out that standards of living must deteriorate until all war debts are paid.

Market Crash

The crash in the stock market was also blamed to a certain extent for the unsatisfactory condition extant at present, Mr. Yorath mentioning the part played by dishonest brokers in this connection. The latter had been brought to justice and were at present being prosecuted in such a thorough manner that it bordered on persecution.

Critical of Pool

In dealing with Canada's grain trade, the speaker disclaimed any close knowledge on the matter and expressed only what observations he had made from the standpoint of a business man.

"There is no doubt from the published reports of the Wheat Pool and from reading the criticisms of its activities," said Mr. Yorath, "that the Wheat Pool has done great harm to the grain trade of Canada and of course, concurrently, to business throughout Western Canada."

Quoting from a lecture given by Sydney S. Gampell, M.Sc., of London, England, on "Canada and The Wheat Pool," Mr. Yorath pointed out activities of the Wheat Pool in relation to the world's wheat supply. "The statements in this lecture should either be refuted or admitted," stated the gas company official. "If admitted, then the operations of the Wheat Pool are condemned in terms which would justify its reorganization or winding up."

Grain Board

During the war a grain board was set up in England, with Canada forming a similar organization to deal with them. These boards were later abolished and the price of wheat slumped. The Wheat Pool was then created with a view to stabilizing the market and stopping speculation. It worked favorably until "disorderly marketing" took place with the 1929 crop.

In this year the Pool bought more than it sold, continued the speaker, mentioning the steadily increasing carryover of wheat. At this time the Argentine crop acreage was increased greatly, this being the factor which the Pool blames for its present unfortunate condition, whereas the Pool is in reality to blame for the increased acreage.

Dealing with the excuse of Wheat Pool officials that Russian wheat is hampering the activities of the Dominion body, Mr. Yorath stated that the damage was done long before Russian wheat appeared on the market. Russia, however, was a dangerous factor on world life at present, the rest of the world being threatened with a lowering of its standards of living to the standard set by the Soviet republic.

Silver Lining

In concluding his address, Mr. Yorath stated that he did not wish to appear too pessimistic, for on all sides the silver

lining through present troublous times was showing. Money was constantly coming to Canada from the Old Country and the United States and these funds will be employed to relieve conditions from their tense state. The speaker advised all business men to face the facts clearly and assist in ending present adverse conditions as rapidly as possible.

THE REPLY

On Thursday, December 18th, R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, issued the following statement dealing with an address given by C. J. Yorath, of Calgary before the Rotary Club of Lethbridge, in the course of which the Wheat Pool was criticised:

"The Alberta Wheat Pool has always sought to attend to its own particular business and to overlook to a considerable extent, criticisms offered by individuals outside of the Pool organization. But in view, however, of persistent and unfair statements that have recently been made regarding the Pool organization it would now appear timely to offer a reply to some of them.

"Recently C. J. Yorath, president of the Dominion Gas and Electric Co. Ltd., made very serious charges against the Wheat Pool in the course of an address delivered before the Rotary Club at Lethbridge. One of his statements was that the Pool had bought more wheat than it sold during the crop year of 1929. Whether the speaker intended it or not, the inference was plain that the Pool had purchased more wheat than was delivered to it. That statement is not true. Members delivered 121,912,805 bushels of wheat to the Pool from the 1929 crop. Pool purchases totalled 5½ million bushels.

"Mr. Yorath further seeks to encourage resentment against the Wheat Pool by stating that the Pool has done great harm to business throughout Canada. He makes reference to and gives quotations from a booklet prepared, on the apparent instigation of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, by a Mr. Sydney S. Gampell, Master of Technical Science, of London, England. This booklet is straight grain trade propaganda, and was, we understand, prepared for the particular purpose of destroying the Wheat Pool, and not giving a fair presentation of the case. A reply to Mr. Gampell is now being prepared by the Pool and will be presented to the public in due course.

Situation Summarized

"For the benefit of Mr. Yorath, and others who are making a point of delivering addresses on the Wheat Pool, the situation is herewith summed up:

"The Wheat Pool faced a problem of the gravest nature when it came to the marketing of the 1929 crop. Canada had a light crop, the world crop had been reduced by half a billion bushels. The enthusiasm of grain traders and speculators had pushed the Winnipeg market above world parity and even although the Pool offered wheat well below Winnipeg prices, sales in anything like the usual volume could not be effected. The Pool, however, refused to step in and break the Winnipeg market, which action assuredly would have brought on a year ahead of its actual happening the present disastrous market conditions. Further, the Pool sought by every means in its power to sustain prices at a fair level, even going so far as to purchase five and a half million bushels of wheat for future delivery when the market sagged to dangerous levels.

Pool Shouldered Load

"It should be remembered that in other nations the governments took it upon themselves as a public duty and public necessity to sustain markets by every means in their power rather than have their agricultural populace suffer. France, Italy, Germany, Spain and other countries passed legislation to fix wheat prices and made their populations pay. The United States' government willingly provided half a billion dollars for the purpose. In Canada the onus of trying to save the farming population was left on the shoulders of the Wheat Pool. A few bankers and a few business men and newspapers commended the course the Pool was taking until the depression continued despite the predictions of the so-called best brains in the world, and when it became obvious that the burden was too heavy for the Pool, lukewarm friendliness changed to criticism, the volume of which has now

(Continued on page 9)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Responsibility for Present Depression

"Financial Post" Blames Pool But Has Some Explaining to Do Itself

For some time past the *Financial Post*, of Toronto, has been enjoying the job of "taking to task" the Wheat Pools of Western Canada. The *Post* has not been temperate in its language nor discriminate in its arguments against the Pools. It is determined to make these farmers' co-operatives the "goat" for the depression in Canada and apparently has made up its mind to go to any extreme in order that the Pools may be eradicated from the Prairie Provinces.

The *Financial Post* is the self-styled "mouthpiece" of large financial and commercial interests in Eastern Canada and as such its fulmination cannot be completely overlooked. But it goes a trifle too far when it seeks to load on the backs of the Wheat Pools the blame for the depression and hard times in Canada.

The financial depression and hard times in Canada cannot be attributed to the Wheat Pool and the *Financial Post* knows this only too well, but in its eagerness to evolve arguments that might possibly damage the Pool it is willing to go to any lengths.

"The Post's" Attitude

As a matter of fact, the *Financial Post* through its deliberate machinations

POOL MANAGER MAKES REPLY

(Continued from page 8)

reached a crescendo unparalleled in the business history of this, or any other country. Finally, the Provincial Governments came to the aid of the Pool and in doing so, instead of gaining the commendation of those whom it might have been expected would like to see the farming industry protected, only increased the wild criticism. The burden of wheat marketing during 1929-30 which has been shouldered by the governments of other countries, has now fallen on the Wheat Pool members, the most of whom are manfully shouldering their responsibility. At the same time those non-Pool wheat producers who got a good price for their wheat last year and who did not lose the money in buying further options, should offer a prayer of thankfulness that the Pool did put up such a valiant fight last fall, and winter. And the business and professional men should join in that prayer.

Supply and Demand

"Mr. Yorath mentioned that 'greed and avarice was mostly responsible for depressions.' In this statement most people will agree. But greed and avarice can hardly be flung in the face of the farming population, most of whom are hard-working people earning even in the best years little more than the most frugal needs. His devotedly worshipful attitude towards the law of supply and demand may be sincere, but how does the theory fit in with the price of gas to Alberta consumers, when the supply is so ample that millions of feet of this gas is being wasted daily? His experience of selling gas at a 'pegged' price securely protected because of the monopoly his organization possesses, hardly qualifies him to criticize salesmen of the Wheat Pool who had to contend with the whole world to sell wheat and that in the face of the most drastic declines ever experienced and the greatest world-wide depression in modern history."

against the Wheat Pool has done more harm to Western farmers and to the business interests of Canada than any other agency. The *Financial Post* was one of the first journals to start its campaign of slander against the Pool last fall and was among the first newspapers in Canada to print the story of the alleged boycott of Canadian wheat in Britain. It deliberately circulated many stories which were later used by British newspapers and this no doubt contributed in any development of animus among the consumers of the Old Country against the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The *Financial Post* has headed a "defeatist campaign" against the Wheat Pool and has been backed in its efforts by every enemy of the Pool in Canada and throughout the world. In doing so it has caused irretrievable damage to all parts of Canada and particularly to the west.

A False Accusation

The *Post* accuses the Pools of striving to create dissension between the East and the West. That, too, is a false accusation. Speaking for the Alberta Pool in particular, it can be truthfully said that there never has been an attempt to pick quarrels with anybody, or any interests, nor has there been any publicity issued seeking to divide Canada as between the East and the West. It is true when attacked the Alberta Pool has defended itself as vigorously as possible, but the general tenor of the attitude of the Alberta Pool has been, "As long as we are left alone to attend to our business we will interfere with nobody else, but when we are attacked we have a perfect right to defend ourselves."

The *Financial Post* accuses the Pool of causing huge losses to Canada and of encouraging grain speculators on the road to their own ruin. The *Post*, however, cannot point to one statement made by any Pool official or printed in any Pool publication which would lead anyone to believe that the organization was aiming to get \$2 for its 1929 wheat, or any ridiculously high price. Never has there ever been any attempt to get abnormal prices or to encourage others to expect the same.

Foulness in Its Own Nest

Possibly if the *Financial Post* would examine its own position it would not be able to make the same defence. THAT NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN A "COME-ON" FOR STOCK BROKERS AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS WHO HAVE CAUSED THE PEOPLE OF CANADA MORE ACTUAL MONEY LOSSES THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS OCCURRED SINCE THE WAR. The amount of the losses incurred in speculating in stocks has been tremendous and possibly the *Post* might have the statistics at hand to show the grand total of this sum "hi-jacked" from the people of Canada. THE FIGURE OF FIVE BILLION DOLLARS MIGHT NOT BE AN EXTRAVAGANT ONE IF THE TRUTH WERE KNOWN!

The *Financial Post* was rather cute in the way it continually led investors on and always left open a little back door out of which it could crawl. At the

same time, by inference and sometimes by plain statement it has for years been encouraging people, the majority of whom were wage-earners and men and women in humble circumstances in life, to place their funds in a dangerously speculative market. THE RESULT HAS BEEN CATASTROPHE, MISERY AND WANT IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HOMES TO-DAY.

"Advice" to Readers

Just to give an idea of how the *Post* lured these people on, the following question and reply appears in the issue of this newspaper November 9th, 1928:

Q.—I hold shares in International Nickel at \$50 and Pend Oreille at \$13.50; should I sell them now or hold?

R.—We would suggest you hold both your Nickel and Pen Oreille.

The present price of Nickel is around \$15 and Pend Oreille 75 cents!

In the same issue this statement is made: "Massey-Harris common stock appears to us one of the most attractive stocks for a long hold." The price of this stock was then around \$55 a share; now it is \$10. You will note the phrase "a long hold." That was quite frequently used when giving advice to shareholders in order to furnish an alibi should the advisor be wrong. At the same time the writer knew full well that the individual asking for advice would overlook the phrase "a long hold" and buy on the basis of the rest of the reply.

Recommends Prospective Jailbirds

Strange to relate, in the same issue a prospective investor asks for advice as to a good brokerage firm and here are three of the brokers recommended: D. S. Patterson, A. E. Moysey, and Solloway & Mills. SOME OF THE PARTNERS OF THESE FIRMS ARE NOW IN JAIL!

Another issue gives a list of "safe" investments. Going down this list we see: Power Corporation, then 80, now 54; Industrial Alcohol, then 45, now 3; International Petroleum, then 25, now 12; Shawinigan Power, then 85, now 50; Brazilian Traction, then 80, now 20; and so on. In each instance the deliberate advice given the investor was wrong and the result has been millions of dollars of good Canadian money literally lost, and poverty and wretchedness in the homes of many of the losers!

"Come-on" Material

Then in the issue of December 14th, 1928, this statement is made: "A stock broker who has been amazingly right in his optimism concerning Canadian stocks in the last several years, states that Massey-Harris earned four million dollars net in the year ended November 30th, 1928, and will continue to increase at the rate of two million dollars a year for the next ten years, or 12 million dollars for the fiscal year 1932."

This statement was a deliberate come-on to encourage investors to buy Massey-Harris stock. ITS PRICE WAS THEN \$85 A SHARE; NOW IT IS AROUND \$10 A SHARE. A working-man or a widow who might have bought ten shares of this stock of the suggestion given in the above paragraph would have had

their savings depreciated by \$750. Others lured on to buy on margins would have been wiped out long ago.

And this newspaper with guilt on its own conscience is now doing its best to bedevil the Canadian Wheat Pool. If the Pool had been guilty of misleading its membership to the extent of one per cent of the guilt of the *Financial Post* to its readers it would have earned the calumny and contempt of the world!

On December 14th, 1928, the *Post* advises: "Shawinigan Power appears to be a most attractive long hold power stock in Canada. It is an out and out investment and should be retained." The price was then \$88; it is now below \$48—a distinct loss of around \$40 a share. Brazilian Traction at \$71 and Noranda at \$54 were listed as attractive speculations. The price is now \$20 and \$12. Power Corporation in the same issue was listed as a promising investment for a year or two at the price of \$90 a share. The "year or two" is up now and Power Corporation is hovering around \$50.

How to "Get Rich"

Then as late as March, 1929, the *Financial Post*, still boosting Massey-Harris, front page article, and in the face of which the price has declined \$70 a share.

These examples are only a trivial few of the thousands of cases that could be cited. In view of the tragic results of its widespread advice to investors it is a wonder that the people responsible for the *Financial Post* can sleep comfortably in their beds at night.

Enormous Losses Entailed

A short time ago the *New York Times* printed a list of fifty leading stocks on the New York Exchange. These were supposed to be the soundest stocks on that exchange, but the depreciation in value between October, 1929, and October, 1930, is approximately EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS. Were the list of losses on

the Canadian exchanges to be totalled up, including the hundreds of issues listed in Montreal, Toronto and the exchanges in all other Canadian cities, the result would be a sum that would astound the people of Canada. IN VIEW OF THESE ENORMOUS LOSSES IS IT TO BE WONDERED AT THAT THERE IS DEPRESSION IN CANADA? The only wonder is that it is not worse!

Perhaps the *Financial Post*, in its attacks on the Wheat Pool, is seeking to distract public attention from its own misdeeds. — THE "FINANCIAL POST" HAS MATERIALLY AIDED IN PLACING THE CURSE OF POVERTY FOR A GENERATION ON THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HOMES!

U. S. FARM INCOMES

Aggregate farm incomes in the United States are expected to be lower in 1930 than for any season since 1921, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for that country. The gross income from 1929 production amounted to about \$11,851,000,000, or about \$110,000,000 greater than that for 1928. The aggregate gross income from 1930 production will probably be about \$9,950,000,000 or 16 per cent lower than that of last year.

A despatch from Canberra, Australia, says that Australian wheat growers want government assistance and if it is not forthcoming, claim they cannot find funds for sowing next season's crop. Wheat growers, flour millers and merchants, in a nation-wide conference on November 12th, adopted a resolution calling on the Government to impose a sales tax of seven shillings (\$1.75) per ton, on all flour sold to Australian consumers, the proceeds to be divided pro rata among the growers.

sound business practices in selling and distributing the products of innumerable small producing units. It is nonsense to speak of co-operation being contrary to economic principles. What could be better economy than having one man do what many did before, or have one modern plant handle what a number of old plants handled, or one efficient staff do what many small staffs did? Agricultural co-operation is not opposed to good business in any sense of the word—it is an attempt on the part of agricultural producers to copy big business methods and secure the economic gain of large scale production and organization.

"Supply and Demand"

"It is true that prices are determined to a large extent by a group of forces which make up demand and a group of forces which make up supply. No good co-operator will deny the validity of this statement. However, many co-operatives have something to do with determining some of these forces. The old notion that the price is determined under free competition by a large number of individual offers and sales needs to be modified to be true of the price of many agricultural commodities. For instance, there is no such thing as the individual determination of the price of whole milk under free competition in most cities today. The price is determined by bargaining between the producers on the one hand and the distributors on the other. Where the milk producers are not organized they compete with one another, the inevitable result of which is lower prices. Even in the case of such a staple article as wheat the sentiment and psychology of the traders play a considerable part in determining the price. The best studies of wheat prices made so far show that a very large part of the variations in price cannot be explained by variations in supply. Prices are determined by many factors, and a large co-operative at certain times has a measure of control over some of them where the individual is helpless.

"A co-operative association is primarily a selling organization. Unlike a manufacturing establishment which produces as well as sells its product, the co-operative cannot control its production to any appreciable extent. It may control a large percentage of the present supply and get monopoly prices for a short time, but it cannot get such prices for long, as it does not control prices. The Canadian Pools make no attempt to secure monopoly prices. Their goal is a fair and reasonable price for Pool wheat—a just price in the light of all factors which determine supply and all the factors which determine demand in any one year."

This is a fair presentation of the aims of the Wheat Pool and, as I have stated, was presented to the membership and public some three years ago. The extravagant ideas which have been credited to the Pool are largely ideas of people who have had little knowledge of the facts.

Misfortune General

As to the operation of this organization during 1930, it is admitted that the results have been disappointing, but where is the concern engaged in any line of business that has not met with misfortune and disappointment during the past year? Where is the grain authority in Canada, North America, or even in Great Britain, who foresaw that 1930 would be the most disastrous year for the selling of wheat that has ever been experienced? Other businesses including

(Continued on page 20)

Re-Statting Wheat Pool Aims

From Pool Radio Broadcast of December 16, 1930:

The year 1930 is rapidly passing into history. Two weeks from Thursday the new year—1931—will be welcomed in. But 1930 will long be remembered as the year of one of the greatest depressions the world has ever seen. There are not many business concerns which can look back over the past 11½ months with happy recollections.

The Wheat Pool has suffered the same as other business organizations. Being a larger concern than the others, and more in the public eye, a great deal more publicity has been given the Pool than the other concerns whose difficulties have been equal, or greater, to that of this organization.

As a consequence of the immense amount of publicity and public discussion on Pool matters a very considerable amount of misconception and erroneous ideas have been circulated. Amid the confusion of it all it would seem timely at the present moment to present a recapitulation of the aims and objects of the Wheat Pool. What I am about to say has not been just recently prepared but was presented to the membership and the entire world some three years ago, before the last sign-up.

Natural Outgrowth

"The employment of the co-operative plan of marketing is a perfectly natural outgrowth arising from the inherent nature of the business of agriculture. Unlike the industrial investor, the farmer is not interested in a return on the basis of capital invested in the organization. He is interested in the service rendered and the returns obtained on the basis of the business he contributes to the association, hence he employs the co-operative rather than the joint-stock form of organization. The isolated farmer is in no position to get fair treatment when trading with highly organized groups. In order to overcome the serious lack of bargaining power of the individual farmer, the progressive producers are forming large central organizations. In the face of more and more concentration of business and financial control the farmers must organize to protect their interests.

"Pool opponents often say that co-operation violates economic principles and is contrary to sound business practice. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is no conflict between business and co-operation. In fact, co-operation is simply the only suitable method of developing in agriculture large scale business organizations. It is the only feasible plan which makes possible the use of

Resolutions for the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

If the number of resolutions submitted for consideration by the Annual Convention is any criterion, interest in the affairs of the Association is greater today than it has been for some years past. The number of resolutions shows a large increase. Many of these have already been summarized. Below we publish a further list.

Salaries of Government Employees

Stettler Provincial C. A.—"That we ask that the salaries of all Government employees be reduced 25 per cent, except employees receiving \$100 per month or less."

Destruction of Crops by Ducks

Stettler Provincial C. A.—"That we ask the Government to withdraw the restrictions of the Game Law from those districts and allow the ducks to be destroyed as pests." The resolution refers to districts which suffer loss from ducks destroying crops.

Membership Dues

Stettler Provincial C. A.—"That all U.F.A. dues be consolidated and collected by the Locals from all the members and sent in to Central Office where they will be segregated and sent to the Secretary-Treasurers of the different organizations of the U.F.A. Be it further resolved that the U.F.A. dues be left at \$3 but divided as follows: \$2 to Central Office, 25 cents to the Federal Constituency Association, 25 cents to the Provincial Constituency Association, and 50 cents to the Local." The resolution states that much extra expense could be eliminated in this way, and that a large number of members do not pay their dues to the constituency associations.

100 Per Cent Pool

Stettler Provincial C. A. Urging that present conditions among farmers cannot continue much longer, the following steps are advocated: "First—that the Provincial Government be asked to take a vote among the farmers of Alberta on the question of establishing a 100 per cent Pool in Alberta, along the same lines as in Saskatchewan; second—that the Federal Government be asked to place an import duty on wheat and coarse grains high enough to guarantee to the producers the home market at a price in line with that of other commodities; third—that the freight rates on grain to the seaports be reduced by at least 25 per cent and that justice in equalization of freight rates east and west be established; fourth—that immediate action be taken by the Federal Government to adopt some measure that will give to the Canadian farmers larger share of the British market."

Recommendations of U.F.A. Executive

Stettler Provincial C. A. That we ask this Convention to go on record fully endorsing the recommendations of the U.F.A. Executive and Federal Members to Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue and Acting Minister of Finance as outlined in *The U.F.A.* issue of November 1st, 1930."

Convention Resolutions

Didsbury Provincial C. A.—"That the Constitution of the U.F.A. be amended so that resolutions may come direct from the Locals to the Annual Convention."

Annual Convention

East Edmonton Federal C. A.—"That this Convention express its disapproval of holding the Annual U.F.A. Convention in Calgary this year, particularly as the Edmonton City authorities sent an invitation and we fear it will do much harm in the membership in the north, and on no account must the understood agreement be ignored next year."

Real Estate Holdings of Financial Companies

East Edmonton Federal C. A.—"That the Government of the Province of Alberta be requested to pass legislation curtailing the holding of real estate by the above mentioned companies to at least the extent it is controlled to the banks under the Bank Act, Section 82, Chapter 12, Revised Statutes of Canada." The preamble states that banks cannot hold real property

for more than a specified time; that many financial corporations are now acquiring title to real estate with the object of carrying on farming operations, which would be detrimental to the farmers of Canada.

School Attendance Act

Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.—"That we approve the endeavor of the Minister of Education to have all the schools in the Province open and running for the full school year (200 days)." The resolution also asks that the School Attendance Act be more rigidly enforced; that where there is habitual non-attendance either a doctor's certificate be required or the attendance officer investigate; and that the number of days a child is required to attend school be increased to 170, except in cases of serious illness. The preamble asserts that many children attend school less than 100 days in the year.

Farm Loan Board

Coronation Provincial C. A. Opposing "the policy of the Farm Loans Board in refusing to consider applications for loans in certain districts of the Province, and demand that all applications for loans be considered on their merits and further that we request the Provincial Government to take the necessary steps to bring this about."

Automobile License Fees

Didsbury, Coronation, Stettler and Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency Associations have resolutions asking for reduction in automobile license fees.

Telephones

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That we petition the Alberta Government to reduce the telephone rentals." It is urged that the rural telephone is a necessity in times of sickness and emergency, and that the telephone department is showing too great a surplus considering the economic depression.

Stettler Provincial C. A.—"That the Government make the price of the phone \$1.50 per month."

Immigration

Bow River Federal C. A.—"That we appreciate the termination of assisted immigration; and state our unaltered opposition to immigration from any country to this country until conditions right themselves."

Unemployment

Bow River Federal C. A.—"That we petition the Federal Government to make every effort to solve the unemployment problem. To this end we suggest: 1. That immediate provision be made for the relief of those out of employment and in destitute circumstances, by way of immediate necessary public works. 2. That the seasonal unemployment problem be taken care of by co-operative insurance, the insurance premium to be paid by the employee, employer and the state. 3. That an economic survey, by trained economists, be immediately undertaken to examine the present situation and suggest a permanent solution."

East Calgary Federal C. A., dealing with unemployment of single women, asks both Governments to replace all married women in their employ, whose husbands can provide for them; and urges all other employers of female labor to do the same.

War

Bow River Federal C. A.—"That we express our disappointment with the meagre results of the naval conference and regret the attitude of France and Italy; also our unaltered condemnation of war as a settlement of any question, and our whole-hearted support of the International Court of Arbitration."

Public Ownership

Bow River Federal C. A.—"That we view with alarm the growing influence of the captains of industry and finance in the production of electric power in every Province in Canada; that we commend in particular our U.F.A. members, Messrs. Garland and Gardiner, in exposing their latest efforts. Be it further resolved that we reaffirm our stand for public ownership of public utilities."

Interest on Tax Arrears

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That it is both illegal and iniquitous to charge 10 per cent on arrears of taxes," the legal interest rate being 7 per cent.

Coal Sales and Weights

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That legislation be enacted to enable U.F.A. Locals and other organizations to purchase coal direct from the mine. Further, that a closer supervision on carload weights at weighing points be exercised."

Hail Insurance Officials' Salaries

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That municipal hail officials and adjusters be asked to accept a 30 per cent reduction until wheat recovers to a normal price of around \$1 a bushel," on the ground that hail rates are "at present prohibitive."

Municipal Hail Insurance Act

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That the Municipal Hail Act be amended, making it possible to have a set rate of 10 per cent in the AA district, and pro rate the loss." The preamble refers to the high rates charged during the past three years in the AA districts.

Markets for Surplus Pork

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"Urging that the present Federal Government make all possible efforts to find an enlarged export outlet for the future surplus." The preamble states that the present supply of hogs is equal to the demands of home consumption and available markets, and refers to the probable large increase in production.

Grading Garnet Wheat

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That Garnet wheat be graded the same as Marquis." The preamble charges that present grading is unsatisfactory to the producer, and states that overseas milling and baking tests show the two wheats to be equal.

Convention Resolutions

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That resolutions be given priority in the Annual Convention, so that the practice of handling large numbers of resolutions over to the Executive Committee for later consideration be done away with."

Building of New Railways

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"That this convention use its influence to have fences and phone lines kept in repair and that land for right of way be paid for as soon as work is started." The preamble states that the C.P.R., in building new lines, cuts fences and phone lines, causing inconvenience to the land owners.

Re "The U.F.A."

East Calgary Federal C. A.—"Resolution expresses the opinion that the present is 'an excellent opportunity for the Wheat Pool and the U.F.A. officials to give a practical demonstration of co-operation' in respect to support of the official organ. *The U.F.A.* and asks that if adjustment has not been reached at the date of the U.F.A. Annual Convention a full explanation be given the Convention."

Milling

Athabasca Federal C. A.—"That we demand an immediate investigation into the milling combine," on the ground that the prices of wheat products are out of line with wheat prices.

Temperance Education

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That this Convention urge upon the Government of Alberta to set aside money for this purpose, to be expended by responsible authorities." The preamble refers to the income from the sale of liquors, the increase of per capita consumption of liquors, and the need for a definite campaign of scientific instruction in temperance.

Advertising in "The U.F.A."

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That we deplore that *The U.F.A.* paper being our own publication should accept advertising matter from the Moderation League

(Continued on page 16)

Interests of the United Farm Women

A New Year's Message from Mrs. Warr

The Testing Time of Our Organization

Waskatenau, Alta.

Dear Fellow Members:

When you read this message the Christmas season with its rallying of friends and loved ones, its gifts, its feasting, and its fun and frolic, will be over. What busy days it will have meant for Mother! what happy days for brothers and sisters sharing each other's secrets and the anticipation of joys to come! what anxious days for Father, who has seen the price of grain drop lower and lower, realizing that many of the gifts he and Mother had planned to get for the children and each other were beyond the reach of their meagre funds! Indeed, in many cases, there would be barely enough to buy the necessities of life, and no money to buy gifts for anyone, no matter how small the gifts might be.

As prices are so depressing this winter, and because I have been unable to visit many of the Locals in 1930, I felt that I would take this opportunity to send a New Year's Message to all the members of our organization. To every man, woman and junior who is a member of the United Farmers of Alberta I most sincerely extend best wishes that the coming year may "bring to you new joys to give life zest." I write these words realizing that there may be some who will feel like shrugging their shoulders. "It is easy enough to express such a wish," they may say, "but the writer would dread to think of the future if she were in my place and had my worries and cares."

How easy it is for us all to think that our worries, our troubles and cares are far greater than those of others! Yet, if we only knew, perhaps there is many another even in our own community, whose whose brave cheerful smile covers a heavy heart; many whose dauntless courage conquers defeat and disaster; many who by their example inspire others to overcome difficulties; many who share others' burdens and thereby lighten their load. And that has been the secret of a bright and happy Christmas in many homes and will be the secret of much happiness in the year whose difficulties we now must face.

Money may be scarce, gifts may have been few, but hearts may be glad if we "count our blessings" instead of griev-

ing over the things we couldn't buy. The blessings of health, of loved ones, of friends—these are priceless, beyond all that gold could bring.

The U.F.A. has been described as the most vital force for social welfare in Alberta and in our Dominion. How has it attained to this distinction? By courage, by determination, by sacrifice and by co-operation for mutual benefit.

The time for the Annual Convention is fast approaching. Funds are low, and to send a delegate is going to call for that same determination and sacrifice and co-operation. Yet it is important that a delegate should be sent from each Local, for it is at the Annual Convention that the policies that govern the destiny of our great movement are formulated. What has been accomplished in the past could not have been achieved if only a few Locals had been represented at our successive Conventions.

The responsibility is yours this year to see that your Local does not weaken in its loyal support at this the testing time of our organization.

The U.F.A. needs our united support and loyalty. Let us strive to make the attendance at the 1931 Convention the biggest and the best we have as yet known.

Most sincerely,

AMY WARR,
Provincial President,
U.F.W.A.

Program of the Annual Convention of the U.F.W.A.

(Subject to change)

Tuesday Morning, January 20th.—Joint session with U.F.A.

Afternoon, 2 p.m.—Official Opening of the Convention; "O Canada"; Invocation, Rev. J. E. Todd, Pastor of Central United Church. 2:15 p.m.—Greetings, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta. 2:45 p.m.—Appointment of Committee on Resolutions, Credentials and Order of Business; Election of Chairmen of the Convention. 3:00 p.m.—Report of the President, presented by Mrs. A. H. Warr;

Report of the Executive, presented by Mrs. F. E. Wyman. 3:30 p.m.—Report of U.F.W.A. Directors. 4:50 p.m.—Music. 5 p.m.—Report of U.F.W.A. Secretary, Miss F. Bateman. 5:15 p.m.—Report of Committee on Immigration, presented by Mrs. R. Price; Discussion and Resolutions.

Evening—Joint session with U.F.A. (see Convention Program in *The U.F.A.*, Dec. 15th).

Wednesday Morning, January 21st.—9:20 a.m.—Community Singing. 9:30 a.m.—Hon. Geo. Hoadley. 10 a.m.—Discussion. 10:15 a.m.—Music. 10:30 a.m.—Report of Legislative Committee, presented by Mrs. F. E. Wyman. 10:45 a.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 11:30 a.m.—Miss Jessie Montgomery, B.A., Librarian Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta, "Reading for Delight." 11:50 a.m.—Nomination for President.

Afternoon—2 p.m.—Community Singing. 2:15 p.m.—Election of President. 2:30 p.m.—Report of Education Committee, presented by Mrs. Winifred Ross. 2:45 p.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 3:15 p.m.—Music. 3:25 p.m.—E. A. Corbett, M.A., Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, "Moral Values in Co-operation." 4 p.m.—Fraternal Delegates.

Thursday Morning, January 22nd.—9:20 a.m.—Community Singing. 9:30 a.m.—Report of Committee on Co-operative Effort, Mrs. L. Scholefield. 9:45 a.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 10:15 a.m.—Music. 10:30 a.m.—Nomination and Election of First Vice-President; Nomination and Election of Second Vice-President. 11 a.m.—Report of U.F.W.A. Representative on Junior Committee, Mrs. P. C. Hepburn. 11:15 a.m.—Address by Junior President, Francis Fry. 11:25 a.m.—Address by Junior Vice-President, Miss Molly Coupland. 11:35 a.m.—Discussion and Resolutions.

Afternoon—2 p.m.—Report on Home Economics, Mrs. Zipperer. 2:15 p.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 2:45 p.m.—Report on Social Welfare, Mrs. Dwell. 3:10 p.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 3:30 p.m.—Illustrated Lecture, "The Passion Play", Mr. T. Underwood; Music. 5:30 p.m.—Election of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors.

Friday Morning, January 23rd.—9:20 a.m.—Community Singing. 9:30 a.m.—Report of Committee on Health, presented by Mrs. Banner. 9:45 a.m.—Miss Kate Brighty, Acting Supt. District Nurses, Provincial Department of Health; Discussion and Resolutions. 10:15 a.m.—Music. 10:30 a.m.—Report of Committee on Horticulture by Mrs. Stong. 10:45 a.m.—Discussion and resolutions. 11:15 a.m.—Resolutions.

Afternoon—2 p.m.—Community singing. 2:10 p.m.—Miss Marian Storey, Acting Director, Alberta Women's Bureau. 2:25 p.m.—Report of Committee on Peace, presented by Mrs. McNaughton. 2:55 p.m.—Discussion and Resolutions. 3:25 p.m.—Address to be arranged. 4:00 p.m.—Social hour.

ALBERTA HOSPITAL STANDARDS

The Province of Alberta has 14 hospitals which meet the standards set by the American College of Surgeons, according to a recent report of that institution. Five of them are in rural centers.

Facing the Issues of the Coming Year

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

A Happy New Year to you all!

Now I am perfectly well aware of the fact that a great many of you are facing the New Year with added burdens that do not seem to add to the prospects of your happiness. We seem to see ahead only a vista of years of struggle and work and debt. We have long been known as the "next year" country, but we are even almost losing our faith in that.

I have spent the winter thus far partly in the country and partly in the city, and I can not but be struck by the difference. At home we heard of unusual yields; yields that in the normal year would have made us consider ourselves most fortunate. Some of us have more wheat than we ever have had and are almost wishing we had less rye and oats and barley, for the bit of money over after paying the thresh bill for the wheat has gone to pay the thresh bill on the other grains which are not worth marketing. In very many instances our granaries were full, we had potatoes and vegetables and poultry, but we have no market for them, or at least they must be sold at such a meagre price that we can not buy back the things we hoped.

In the city, we of course see some who seem to have all the necessities of life and almost all the luxuries. They can live comfortably without an incessant counting the cost; they can go to the best physicians; they can give their children opportunities for the development of all their abilities; they can surround themselves with beauty and whatever tends to make life easy.

Contrasts of City Life

However, we have call after call at the door from people asking for money to buy food and on cold nights perhaps are accosted on the street for help. We hear of people who have been holding a three or four thousand dollar a year position but are now and have been for weeks walking the street looking for a job, and on every side we are besought to help the unusually large number of poor this year.

No doubt there are some undeserving cases, instances of improvidence and laziness or shiftlessness, but we know there are far more who are the victims of circumstances and who are suffering acutely mentally and sometimes physically as well.

Sitting groaning over the situation we well know will give no help, but simply increases our discomfort. On the other hand I wonder just how much good we do with our "Prosperity Weeks," our "Light Up For Christmas" campaigns, and our "Buy at Home" Exhibitions.

Missing the Real Issues

Sometimes it almost seems to me that we are diverting our mental energies from the real issues at stake; we gloss over the real state of affairs and cheer ourselves for the moment with a false sense of duty done instead of squarely facing the issue, and realizing how countless people are living at the present time and that it need not be.

Some years we have been contented to lean back as resignedly as possible and

attribute the state of affairs to Providence. This year we have only to look at the figures of farm production to know the lack is not there, and we know there is an abundance of countless other natural resources in this country, and we know also there are hundreds of men and women only too keen to be working.

We pride ourselves that we as a people of a great civilization have conquered the air, annihilated time and space to a wonderful degree; we continue to check inroads of disease and we have created machinery that is marvellous in its capacity for production. In fact we are almost looking for fresh fields to conquer (at least we are looking most desperately hard for fresh fields for our products).

And yet, given all this that we have done and the natural products we have to develop, we find that we do not make a fraction of the use we could of them, and we see that only a small percentage of our people are in the position to enjoy much that would add to the comfort and use and beauty of their lives. We have people in both city and country who are lacking the necessities of life; we have people who can not make use of the medical knowledge given to the world; we have people doing hard physical work who might have mechanical aid; we have people growing up with their talents undeveloped and we have people whose lives and homes are meagre and bare.

So is it not about time that the people of this day and generation devoted a little more serious thought to the matter? Surely there are minds to solve this problem as there have been in the past minds that solved other problems; and there must be people of today as ready to press with energy for reform they see needed, even as people worked in the past that we might enjoy the result of their efforts.

First the Few—Then the Many

What we as a people want, we can get, but we must press steadily forward and show the justice, the necessity of our work. Every improvement in life through the years has been the result of thought and work, first from the few, then from the many.

So it is not a year to let our organization go; rather it is the time when we need to make it function to its best advantage. There are some of us who are little good at such a problem; there are others who may play a part in the country's solution of the problem, for our organization has developed many students. We each, however, have some part to play, something that will contribute to the ushering in eventually of the Happy New Year.

At the same time we must not run away with the idea that possessions alone are what make us happy. True, they contribute much to the ease and enjoyment of life, but along with the desire for possession of what we think will enrich our lives, we must develop the capacity for enjoyment. Too often we have seen people whose only aim seemed to be the acquiring more for themselves, and yet we have seldom found these people happy when they succeeded beyond their original ambition. We must not make that mistake, for many of us will be missing much of the happiness of life as we go. Rather we should start out with a clear

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Trout, dressed, heads on	14c per pound
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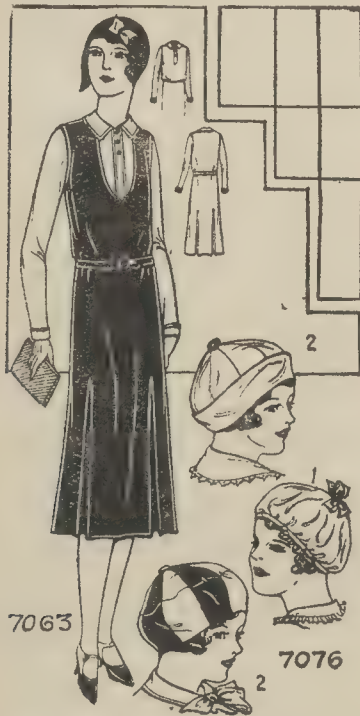
knowledge of what does tend to a happy New Year. We must all possess to some small degree something that we feel is the basis on which to build for happiness, and there is surely some characteristic in our children we can develop that will make them the happier, for well we know that happiness cannot be conferred entirely by someone else.

So, shall I not wish for you a discontent that will make you strive to make the years in the future more full for yourself and those who come after, but for this New Year a capacity to enjoy to the full what is yours, despite the hard times in our midst?

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to The U. F. A. Pattern Department, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7063. Misses' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4 yards of 39 inch material, if Jumper and Blouse are made of one material. For the Jumper alone 2½ yard is required. For the Blouse alone, 1½ yard is required. Price 15c.

7076. Two attractive Caps.

Designed in Sizes: Small 20½ inches, Medium 22 inches and Large 24 inches head size. To make No. 1—in a Medium size requires 5-8 yard of 39 inch material. No. 2 requires 1-3 yard of 39 inch material if made without facing. With facing 3-4 yard will be required. The facing of contrasting material will require 3-8 yard cut crosswise. Price 15c.

NEW ROAD MAPS

A Road Map of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the States lying south of them has been issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Department will supply copies of the map on a large scale and with full detail, to those interested.

Seasonable Recipes By AUNT CORDELIA

Chowder. A good supper dish. Peel and dice two large potatoes, mince 1 small onion, and cut into small bits 2 slices of bacon. Cover with 3 cups boiling water, and cook until potatoes are done. Add 1 cup canned salmon or tunafish, broken into small pieces, and 2 cups milk. Thicken with flour, add salt and a little butter unless the bacon is very fat.

Apple Custard: Put into a pudding dish about six slices of stale sponge cake, and pour over it a boiled custard made of a pint of milk and the yolks of three eggs. To a pint of sweetened apple sauce add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and pile over the custard. Set aside to chill and serve cold.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Eclipse U.F.W.A. Local, at their annual meeting, decided to carry on in spite of the difficult times, and "do our bit to support the organization."

"We feel we have had a very successful and happy year, and all members are joining again for 1931," writes Mrs. A. Semple, secretary of Landonville U.F.W.A.

Mrs. W. Lyons, who served as president of Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A. for seven years, retires this year, reports Mrs. J. E. Hammond, secretary. For the present year Mrs. Lyons will act as vice-president; Mrs. F. Allen is president; directors are: Mesdames J. Cameron, H. Cross, A. Lyons, Violet and E. Stanton.

Battleview U.F.W.A. Local held a successful dance on December 5th. Mrs. Pearl Arthur, secretary, writes: "One of our directors, Mrs. Pitterson, has gone to the States. We are very sorry to lose her for she was an ardent worker in the U.F.W.A." This Local decided to apply for a sewing course for next summer.

Mrs. Hume gave a demonstration on rug-making at the December meeting of Cayley U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. L. Scobie. The resignation of Mrs. Beagle, president for three years, was accepted with much regret; Mrs. Hume was chosen to take her place, Mrs. McVicar being vice-president and Mrs. H. Johnson, secretary.

Mrs. Bradshaw was elected president of Okotoks U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. Bruce vice-president and Miss Nora Mundell was re-elected secretary, at the annual meeting. Following reading and discussion of the monthly bulletin, and a report on the year's activities by the secretary, the hostess, Mrs. McEathron, served an enjoyable lunch.

Mrs. W. Larson and Mrs. F. E. Crawford are again the officers of Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. Local. The annual banquet, writes Mrs. Crawford, was "the best ever. It was an ideal night and at least 125 were present. There was a good program of music, recitations, comic sketch and kazoo band; everything passed off so pleasantly." In November the two Locals put on a play, clearing \$125.

Maple U.F.W.A. reports a successful year. Mrs. Wm. Hughes, secretary, writes that "everyone responded to their call on the program. They choose their subject, and may give an original paper or read an interesting article from some paper. Last year's officers were returned at the annual meeting. We are making application for the nursing course as we all were much interested in Miss Conroy's lectures this summer."

The annual meeting of Malmö U.F.W.A. Local was held December 11th with a large attendance; the roll call was answered with suggestions for Christmas gifts. Mrs. Elsie Richards, writes: "Our new secretary, Mrs. Emburson, was chosen as delegate for the convention. Mrs. Fullen is president again. After lunch one of the members sang, and another gave a recitation." This Local is starting a debating league.

Mrs. Lydia Arlt reports that Granum U. F. W. A. held quite a successful chicken supper, clearing \$27, "which we think was not too bad for this year. After the supper, a social evening was enjoyed, with several musical numbers by Mrs. Torrence, a short address by Gordon Walker, M.L.A., and several sketches by Miss Ferguson." Mrs. A. MacGregor is president, Mrs. C. G. Marsh vice-president, and Mrs. Gertrude Henker the new secretary.

At the annual meeting of Merna U.F.W.A. Local Mrs. Colvin and Mrs. T. L. Leslie were re-elected president and secretary; Mrs. B. Rombough is vice-president and Mrs. E. Wilson treasurer; the directors are Mrs. S. McLennan, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. R. McLennan and Mrs. Kinghorn. Mrs. Leslie states that "the ladies feel quite elated over the success of their chicken supper and bazaar, which they held on December 5th, clearing over \$100."

Glenwood U.F.W.A. Local held their December meeting at the home of Mrs. Chester Asplund, when Mrs. Stringam gave a very interesting talk on "Canada and Her Problems." Mrs. Rosanna Greene told an interesting story and Alice Leavitt sang. Mrs. Rachel Archibald was re-elected as president (this will be her fourth year), Mrs. Dora Law, former secretary, was made vice-president, and Mrs. Rosanna Greene is the new secretary. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

During the past year Midway U.F.W.A. have met once a month at the members' homes with a good attendance except during harvest. Mrs. Emma McManus, retiring secretary, reports that "we have had a health lecture by Mr. Cook and a sewing demonstration by Miss Tilley. In cooperation with the U.F.A. Local we have put on a social evening every two weeks through the winter and an occasional hop, and feel that we may have done something to relieve the monotony of farm life during the stress of hard times." Mrs. Verda Honess is president and Mrs. Alice Volesky secretary for the coming year.

Mrs. Engar Frandson is president of Warner U.F.W.A. for the coming year; Mrs. Joe Croteau is vice-president, Mrs. Roy Rains was re-elected secretary and Mrs. Geo. Holroyd is treasurer. The directors are Mesdames Tuff, Ross, Collins and Mason. During the year this Local continued their work of planting trees in the cemetery; they sent two young people to the Convention, as well as their own delegates. Mrs. Rains writes that they plan to have their next year's program arranged by the January meeting and hope to have "just as good or even better meetings in the future as in the past year."

Turin U. F.W.A. Local, which has a paid-up membership of 30, held 17 meetings during the year. They were represented at all the conventions; sent flowers to hospital patients, gave silver mugs to all new U.F.W.A. babies, held a flower show, various members gave papers, Mrs. Malloy visited one meeting, a baby clinic was held, a moving picture slide was shown, the proceeds being used to equip the school with plank seats for entertainments. Officers for next year are: Mrs. A. Mitchell, president; Mrs. W. Arrowsmith vice-president; Mrs. E. Stauth, secretary; Mrs. Roy Handley, correspondent; directors: Mrs. J. Bunn, Mrs. W. Rowley, Mrs. B. Baines, Mrs. Jas. Matthews and Mrs. Morrow.

Mrs. H. G. Young, Mrs. L. W. Marr and Mrs. J. O. Harvey are president, vice-president and secretary respectively of Hillside U.F.W.A. for the new year. Mrs. Marr writes: "We have spent a busy and interesting year. We have had a meeting each month and two special meetings, have sent delegates to all conventions and contributed to election funds. Early in the year a Juvenile Junior Local was organized; it has been dormant now for several months, but we hope to have it going again when Christmas concerts are over. We have raised money with a pie social a Scotch Tea, an avron and food sale, and a card party." Other events were a lecture by Miss Conroy of the Nursing Branch, an address by Miss Milne from the University on poultry raising, a talk on recent legislation by Mrs. Wyman, first vice-president, a report on the Junior Conference, a joint meeting with Millet

U.F.W.A., an address by Dr. Simpson on "Care of the Baby", planting of peonies in the school yard. A good program has been prepared for 1931 and, concludes Mrs. Marr, "We expect to keep our Local going and enjoy our meetings in spite of financial depression."

A Christmas tree was a feature of the annual meeting of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Drysdale, the secretary, with thirty women and fourteen children in attendance. An interchange of presents among the members takes place each year, each gift to cost not more than 25 cents. Well filled sacks of oranges, nuts and candy, and large popcorn balls given by Mrs. T. Heck, were distributed to the children and a number sent to some not present. Mrs. Drysdale, who was re-elected secretary, reports that "Mrs. Six retired after three years' valuable services, and Mrs. J. S. Brooks was elected president. Mrs. J. R. Van Kleeck and Mrs. Judd are vice-presidents. Mrs. Reineberg was chosen delegate to the Convention, with Mrs. J. Nolte as alternate."

Namoo U.F.W.A. Local held their third annual banquet last month in the community hall, having as their guests members of the U.F.A. Local with their wives, and the Juniors. About 110 sat down to the tastefully decorated tables. Mrs. G. Clark, president of the Local, presided. Mr. McPherson, minister of the United Church, spoke on community work, followed by selections by the Namoo orchestra. The secretary then gave her report, which showed an active year, including 11 card parties, a course in home decorating, nearby Locals entertained, an address by Mrs. Price on immigration, address by Mrs. Conquest of the Red Cross, a picnic and strawberry social and a hallowe'en party, in addition to regular meetings. The treasurer's report showed a contribution of \$150 to the hall piano fund, and other donations amounting

to over \$75. Mrs. Warr gave a pleasing address on "Is Co-operation Futile?" Edwin Bailey gave a report on the Junior Conference. Following the banquet Mrs. Warr spoke to the Juniors while the U.F.W.A., in another part of the hall, elected their officers. Mrs. G. Clark and Mrs. Earle Graham were re-elected president and secretary; Mrs. J. McLay is vice-president; Mesdames J. Paul, C. Craig, L. Crozier and F. McLay are the directors; Mrs. W. Jamieson press correspondent.

Community singing of Christmas hymns was an enjoyable feature of the December meeting of Badger Lake U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Teasdale, and Christmas suggestions were given in response to the rolloall. Mrs. Hann reported that \$15.80 had been taken in from the quilt raffle, L. N. Durand holding the lucky number. The securing of a circulating library from the University Department of Extension was discussed. Last year's officers were re-elected, reports Miss Irene McAlister, secretary.

Lectures on Sex Hygiene

The lectures on sex hygiene, given under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Health, announced in the December 15th issue of *The U.F.A.*, will be continued at the following places: Medicine Hat, January 20th, 3 p.m.; Bow Island, January 21st, 3 p.m.; Taber, January 22nd, 3 p.m.; Lethbridge, January 23rd, 3 p.m.; Raymond, January 24th, 4:15 p.m.; Magrath, January 26th, 8 p.m.; Cardston, January 27th, 8 p.m.; Coutts, January 28th, 3 p.m.; Warner, January 29th, 3 p.m.; Foremost, January 31st, 3 p.m.; Manyberries, January 31st, 8 p.m. These lectures are for women only.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The Value of Reading Good Books

Dear Juniors:

We all spend a certain amount of time reading books. Did you ever stop to ask yourself, "What have I been reading? Was it a good book or not?"

You may ask, "How am I to know a good book when I find it?" A good book deals with people, telling just enough of the way they live and of their characters for us to finish the picture ourselves. It is a book written by a man or woman who did original thinking, and the material is such that it makes us think. It is not a book that we can skim through and not know what it is about, on finishing. It requires concentrated reading and leaves room for thinking about it while doing other work.

But we must remember that reading is not everything. The greatest value of reading good books is our putting the knowledge that we receive from our reading into action.

"He who reads and reads and does not what he knows,
Is he who plows and plows and never sows."

MARGARET WIGHT,
Director for Macleod.

Death of a Valued Member

It was with deep regret we heard of the death of Worthey Harber, secretary of Camrose Junior Local. He was also

secretary of the Local boys' and girls' swine club, and in the distribution of seed grain for prize competition and in the organization of the boys' camp at the Camrose fair, he was a leading spirit. He attended the Junior U.F.A. Conference last June where he made many friends. He was an inspiration among his fellows in all his various activities, and with his kindly disposition and sterling character he was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact. Deepest sympathy is extended to his parents and sisters.

News from Junior Locals

The Netherby Junior Local held a meeting on December 10th, writes Rosanna Corry, secretary. The Juniors decided to have speeches at the next meeting.

When remitting dues, John Sawchuk, secretary of the Volunteer Junior Local, mentions that they now have 27 paid up members, and are hoping to send a delegate to the Annual Convention in January.

At the last meeting of Loyalty Junior Local it was decided to send for a mock trial, a play, two Royalty plays and four dialogues, so that the members are going to be kept busy for some time to come. Allan McComb is following the Reading Course.

The Monarch Juniors held a meeting on December 10th, writes Mary Hunwick, secretary. It was decided to hold a debate in January. Robeana Wilson and Anna Aslund were chosen on the affirmative side, Karel Reoleofs, James Hunwick on the negative.

The Newlands Junior Local is finding the suggested Junior program of assistance in conducting their meetings, writes Frank Brown, secretary. There is

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a very good spirit of co-operation among them and they all do their share towards making the Local a success.

The Keystone Juniors held their annual meeting in the Keystone school on December 5th. The following officers were elected: Louis Larson, president; Dale Laughlin, vice-president; Elizabeth Hettler, secretary; Mrs. Roy, supervisor; Mary Taylor, Doris Taylor, and Dale Laughlin, directors. After the meeting, which was well attended, the members enjoyed dancing.

On November 7th a shadow social was held at the Sunshine School by the Sunshine Juniors, writes Margaret Lennon, secretary. \$14.00 was realized. At the December 5th meeting, Catherine Laut, the former secretary, resigned and Margaret Lennon was elected. Olive Stauffer was elected vice-president. It was decided to have a spelling match at the next meeting for both old and young. After the meeting games were enjoyed.

The annual meeting of the Bismark Junior Local was held at the home of Ernest MacDowell on December 2nd. The following officers were elected: President, George Deuel; vice-president, Bob MacDowell; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Archibald. Archie Lewis was chosen as delegate to represent the Local at the Annual Convention. After the meeting a delicious lunch was served by Jane and Mrs. MacDowell.

The annual meeting of North Edmonton Junior Local was held at the home of the supervisor, Mrs. Dick, on December 5th. The following officers were elected: President, Norman Martin; vice-president, Mary Osburn; secretary, Margaret Boyce; treasurer, Maurice Bacon; directors, May Taylor, Archie Speers, Helen Bacon, Hilda Martin and Lorne Appleby. The North Edmonton Local wishes all Junior Locals a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The last meeting of the Freedom Junior Local was held on December 12th, writes Headley Davison, secretary. The roll call was answered with "What dance I last attended and whom I took." It caused a great deal of amusement. The following officers were elected: President, Lawrence Bennet; vice-president, Adolph Litke; secretary, Hedley Davison; program committee, Tom Poler, Alma Frankson, Dorothy Klumph, Hazel Frankson, Adolph Litke. The Juniors decided to put on a play in the near future.

The play put on by the East Milo Juniors was a very real success, the schoolhouse being crowded to capacity, writes Murdeen McIver, secretary. Two of the boys also put on a play, composed it themselves, entitled "The Alberta Rough Riders," and it took very well. A debate was put on at the end of the program, two girls winning against two boys. Lunch was served and then games were played. The money raised is to be used to pay membership dues. There are now twenty-eight members belonging to this Local.

The last meeting of the Cornwall Valley Junior Local was held in the Cornwall Valley School on December 6th. Twenty-two members were present, writes Joan Prescott, secretary. The roll call was answered with "My Favorite Flower." A debate then took place, "Resolved that Chinese should be allowed in this country." Olive Wood and Harold Lacey took the affirmative side and Dannie Wetherby and George Biggs the negative. Three judges were appointed, Joan Prescott, Bob McKay and Alvin Wood. The negative side won by one point. On December 12th the Juniors held a skating party.

The last meeting of the Waskatenau Junior Local was held on November 29th at the home of Mrs. H. Walker, with vice-president Stewart Walker in the chair, reports Jean E. Warr, corresponding secretary. It was decided to hold a novelty dance on New Year's Eve to raise funds for the winter plays and also to accept the challenge of the Abee Juniors to a debate, "Resolved that air system of transportation is superior to any other means," to be held at Waskatenau on January 9th. It was also decided to

begin a circulating library—each member to bring a book to each meeting, which will be exchanged, read, and returned at the following meeting. A thorough discussion then took place on the Efficiency Questionnaire. The Waskatenau Juniors are editing a column in the Waskatenau paper. In this they are putting a continued story of the history of their community. The business session was followed by a contest on "Famous Authors" prepared by two of the members. A short musical program concluded a very successful meeting.

RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 11)

which is misleading in every way." The preamble cites the resolution of the Annual Convention asking for abolition of the beer parlors.

Nominating Conventions

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That the basis of representation at all U.F.A. Federal and Provincial nominating conventions shall be the average membership of Locals for the current year and the two preceding calendar years, as shown by the records at Central Office."

Director of Child Welfare

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That the name of the Superintendent of Neglected Children be changed to Director of Child Welfare, thereby eliminating the rather offensive implication that children coming under the legislation for mothers' allowance are neglected."

Memorial Day

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"Urging that the Government set apart July 30th of each year as Memorial Day, for the purpose of showing respect for the dead and especially of honoring "those who died in the service of their country fighting for justice, liberty and freedom."

Quarantine Lands

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That the half of township of quarantine lands, south of Milk River, be distributed to the highest bidder at an annual rental value for a term of years subject to renewal at a higher or lower rental, to all who wish to bid without qualification who are able to furnish a proper bond, leaseholders to have first chance to renew lease, and to be re-imposed for any improvements at market value in case of transferring lease to highest bidder, leaseholder to sign contract to use land according to approved practice regarding summerfallow, noxious weeds, etc."

County System

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"Favoring "an immediate introduction of the county system in this Province, and that after a thorough study, boundaries of counties be determined in such a way to as nearly as possible comprise a practical unit in all matters of local government—thus, we believe, promoting more efficient and economical methods, and giving to the citizen a clear idea of the function and duties of local government and a better sense of his local obligations." The preamble urges that the present municipalities are too small, and that the numerous divisions for various purposes lead to confusion.

Succession Duties Act

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"Asking amendment to the Succession Duties Act so that exemptions be based on the number of heirs rather than the value of the estate, and that the rate of interest, under paragraphs 19, 21 and 24, section 2, be four per cent.

Chemical Weed Destroyers

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That as soon as a chemical is found that proves effective in killing weeds, the Provincial Government shall proceed to obtain the chemicals and furnish the materials at cost to the farmers."

Direct Primary Act

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That a Direct Primary Law be adopted in Alberta for nominating candidates for office."

Automobile Accident Insurance

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"Suggesting amendment to the Vehicles and Highways Traffic Act "so as to

provide that each driver or owner of an automobile shall take out accident liability insurance at the time of registration for auto license, providing for the premium payment out of the present license fee." The preamble instances the increase in automobile accidents, and the frequent inability of drivers to pay damages.

Cost of Farm Machinery

Lethbridge Federal C. A.—"That this Convention ask the Dominion Government to make an inquiry into the cost of manufacture and distribution of all farm machinery sold in Western Canada." The preamble refers to tariff increases, and states that many lines of machinery are not made in Canada in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

Beer Parlor Petition

Olds Provincial C. A.—"That we endorse the petition until such time as something better can be introduced to replace it, which so-called prohibition cannot do." The resolution refers to the petition to close the beer parlors and change the Alberta Liquor Control Act.

Tax on Dogs

Olds Provincial C. A.—"That we petition the Government of the Province of Alberta to enact legislation on the following lines: that all dogs be taxed, males \$1, females \$2, said taxes to create a fund for compensating owners of livestock damaged by dogs," and that the municipality be responsible for collecting and administering this fund. It is pointed out that to collect damages for losses caused by dogs among livestock, it is at present necessary to enter civil suit.

Municipal Hospitals Act

Hand Hills Provincial C. A.—"That we ask the Provincial Government to amend the Municipal Hospitals Act to enable wives of ratepayers to become eligible for election to Municipal Hospital Boards."

Noxious Weeds

Hand Hills Provincial C. A.—"That the Provincial Government be urged to put forth every effort to control noxious weeds, especially perennial sow thistle, on all government lands, such as Buffalo Lake Reserve."

Bonding Legal Profession

Hand Hills Provincial C. A.—"That this Convention go on record as being in favor of bonding the legal profession in this Province."

Overproduction

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That in the event of the Government fixing the price of wheat that maximum allotment for wheat to each quarter section be fifty acres so as to prevent overproduction."

Fixed Price of Wheat

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we endorse the stand of our executive and U.F.A. Members of Parliament in asking the Government for a fixed price of \$1.15 per bushel for wheat f.o.b. Fort William."

Selling Grain "Short"

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we ask the Dominion Government to make it illegal to sell grain 'short' in the Grain Exchange of Canada by foreign organizations, or the agents of such organizations in Canada."

Oriental Immigration

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we join with B.C. in support of the farmers there in their campaign against the influx of Oriental immigration."

Poultry Grading

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That the Government inspection grade be stamped on the bird instead of the container," because the present system of grading does not protect the producer or the consumer.

High School Fees

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"Quoting the statement of the Minister of Education that high schools could charge a maximum of \$70 per year to students from other districts, this resolution asks that "we protest against such charges, which are so much higher than the old rates."

Federal Government Bank

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we demand that the Federal Government issue all currency" on the

ground that the present financial situation is proof that the system of privately owned banks has failed to serve the masses of the people.

Debt Litigation

Camrose Provincial C. A.—Declaring that farmers are subject to serious hardship in matters of foreclosure for debt, the resolution asks the Provincial Government to pass an act "giving judges discretionary powers in dealing with debt litigation."

One Marketing Agency

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That all Canadian wheat be marketed under one marketing agency."

Grain Grading

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we ask the Grain Commission to investigate the present grain inspection system."

Freight Rates

Camrose Provincial C. A.—On the ground that the returns to producers have materially decreased, the resolution asks the Dominion "to come to our assistance and reduce freight rates on grain."

Big Valley to Munson D. A., have a similar resolution.

British Preference

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we commend the efforts of the Dominion Government towards establishing a condition of trade preference with Great Britain, and that we urge the Dominion Government to review trade treaties and trade exchange with all foreign countries and as far as possible put them on a *quid pro quo* basis where the balance of trade is now against the Dominion of Canada."

Rebate on Gasoline Tax

Camrose Provincial C. A.—Declaring that other Provinces do so, the resolution asks the Provincial Government "to rebate in full tax imposed on gasoline, where used for farm purposes."

Legal Assistance

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we request the U.F.A. Directors to arrange that the U.F.A. lawyer for the Association act for members in all cases where undue pressure is being inflicted by mortgage and machine companies."

Interest Rates

Camrose Provincial C. A.—"That we ask the Dominion Government to adjust the legal rate of interest downwards."

(Other Resolutions held over)

Resolutions for U.F.W.A.

Telephone Rates

Granum U.F.W.A. Local has a resolution urging reduction of telephone rates "as a means of affording financial relief to the people and thereby preventing serious discontinuance of the telephone service throughout the Province."

Grading Eggs

Eclipse U.F.W.A. Local: "Whereas, we are not satisfied with the present uncertain system of grading eggs; therefore be it resolved that the system be revised and made more uniform."

Automobile Lights

Alia U.F.W.A. Local: Resolved that all drivers of cars be compelled to dim their lights when passing other vehicles.

Teaching Permits

Rathwell U.F.W.A. Local: Whereas, it is known to this Local that teaching permits are apparently easily secured by students who have failed in Normal School examinations, and also that many teachers holding first or second class certificates are unable to secure positions; Resolved, therefore that we protest against this policy and urge upon the Department of Education that in future no permits be granted to unsuccessful students until properly certified teachers are provided for.

Maternity Grants

Wheatshaf U.F.W.A. Local. Resolved, that we urge the Government to give Maternity Grants to needy women in unorganized districts.

Dreams or Plans

A home in Canada is preferable to a dream-castle in Spain.

But it is easy *only to dream* of a new home, of buying new possessions, or of taking a pleasant vacation.

Castles in Spain cannot be traded for homes in Canada, *but savings can.*

A Canadian Bank of Commerce savings account is often the difference between a *dream* and a *plan*.

Dreams buy nothing. *Planned savings do.*

You will be welcomed at any one of the 800 branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Can Co-operative Marketing Succeed if It Stops With Local Associations?

From *The National Livestock Producer*

Last summer in an address given at the Iowa State Fair, Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board made this statement:

"If co-operative marketing is to start and stop in the same community it will not get very far in solving the farmers' problems."

At first glance that statement may seem a little strong, but let's analyze it further as it relates to co-operative livestock marketing.

Unquestionably the shipping association has done a wonderful piece of work. It has resulted in the members receiving a greater net return for their livestock than ever before. They have been taught to produce the class and grade of livestock that the consuming public wants. The shipping association is handling its members' livestock more economically than ever before. The members are furnished with insurance against loss in transit—all of which means dollars and cents to the livestock producer.

On the other hand, doesn't his really represent the limit of what a local organization can do for the livestock producer? It can not raise the level of livestock values or strengthen weak markets. For it to reduce the cost of marketing any more than it has would be next to impossible. It can not improve the services rendered on the terminal markets, and it can not bring about a stabilization of markets on a profitable basis, and other very necessary improvements almost too numerous to mention.

Now these things can be accomplished if co-operative livestock marketing is carried a step further. If the local shipping Association in every community will join together and swing in behind the co-operative marketing organizations on the terminal markets these co-operative organizations are going to be able to carry out in its entirety the co-operative marketing program, but it requires volume to do it. Shipping associations that are anxious to support this movement will find a member of the National Livestock Marketing Association on practically every terminal market that they wish to patronize, and the service that they receive from these terminal agencies will be the best obtainable and it costs no more than the poorest.

Ten Ways to Bust Up Any Good Shipping Association

1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. Find fault with the officers or members in their work.
5. Never accept any office, on the basis that it is easier to suggest than to do things.

6. Nevertheless, get dissatisfied if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are, don't attend the committee meetings.

7. If asked by the chairman to give an opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say and after the meeting tell everyone how the matter ought to have been handled.

8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly pitch in and make things hum, complain that the board is run by a "clique."

9. Don't bother about getting new members, "Let George do it."

10. Above all, never inquire when your Association is shipping, but deliver any day of the week, thereby causing a heavy shipping expense.

CANADIANS AS MEAT EATERS

Consumption of meat in Canada in 1929 has been estimated by the agricultural branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be as follows:

	Total Consumption Lb.	Per Capita Lb.
Beef.....	676,900,352	69.09
Pork.....	798,638,774	81.52
Lamb & Mutton.	70,511,238	7.20

The figures show substantial increases in the quantity of meat consumed in Canada. In 1928 the domestic market absorbed 648 million pounds of beef. The market consumed 70 million pounds of lamb and mutton in 1929, as compared with 62 million in 1928, while there was an increase of over 1,400,000 pounds in the volume of pork consumed.

RUSSIA BUYING HOGS

Twenty thousand hogs, worth several million marks, have been bought by the Soviet Government from German farmers and transported to Russia via Poland in sealed railway wagons. The Soviet is paying 20 per cent of the purchase price in cash and the rest on a credit guaranteed by the German Government. The pigs are to be used for breeding purposes, it is said, but it is believed in Germany that most of them will eventually find their way into the Russian slaughter-houses.

MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

The slaughtering and meat packing industry rank third in value of production among the leading manufacturing industries of Canada. Production last year valued at \$185,842,902, represented an increase over the preceding year of \$11,740,483, or 6½ per cent.

In value of output, the slaughtering and meat-packing industry is exceeded only by the industries of pulp and paper and flour and grist mill products. Slaughtering and meat packing comes second in the list of forty leading industries in the value of raw materials, twenty-second for number of employees, sixteenth for amount paid in salaries and wages, and sixteenth also for capital investment. The industry numbers 74 establishments and is located in all of the Provinces.

DO YOU GET TWO COPIES?

If you are receiving two copies of *The U.F.A.* would you kindly notify the office, Louheed Building, Calgary?

Correspondence

MODERATION LEAGUE ADVERTISING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I see that your correspondents of Masinasin and Radway object to our paper taking advertising from the Moderation League. From the tone of their letter I presume them to be strongly for a return to Prohibition. I presume, also, that your columns are equally free to advertising from Prohibitionists, and this, to my mind, is as it should be.

Your correspondents seem not to realise that there are Moderationists as well as Prohibitionists among the U.F.A. membership and among Wheat Pool subscribers. Why then should Prohibitionists assume a preferential right over the U.F.A. paper over those who may hold different views to theirs?

It seems to me that the differences as between the opinions of Moderationists and Prohibitionists should be left to be threshed out by the people immediately concerned without involving the United Farmers of Alberta, whose immediate path is so beset with economic problems of major importance as to require the whole strength, which a great degree of unity can only bring, for the solving of them.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Hodson.

Nanpanton Farm,

Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

DON'T ARGUE, KILL THE TRAFFIC

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I notice in the advertising sections of the press that our old fat and pious guardian of human rights and liberties has been resurrected from his uneasy grave, by the clarion call of the moral, mental and physical wrecking liquor-traffic's basement angel.

It is quite amusing to note the intensity and fervor this guardian of human liberty is developing in his anxiety for law and order, and to see the hot tears that burn his cheeks for the sufferings of the broken, degraded and discarded human wrecks, which the business of his principals have thrown on the scrapheap of humanity.

This traffic, which always when in danger, adopts the cloak of respectability and which has been and still is, fattening on human misery and degradation; whose existence depends on brutalized humanity; which spread degradation, poverty, hunger, disease and death among its victims of men, women and children.

It is fearing, and rightly so, that the men and women who have succeeded in keeping their mental faculties intact, will rise and blow the whole nefarious business off the face of the earth, down to the regions whence it came.

You, UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA: It was your foot that reposed in the heavy cowhide boot that gave the first painful rise to oblivion for this kind of liberty; it was the same foot in the same boot that sent political graft and public mismanagement to keep it company; it was the same foot in the

same casing that made cripples of the grain and stock manipulating fraternity.

Do not discard that boot. It is the most important implement you have on the farm. It is only by frequent, earnest and hard applications of this tool that you can clean the society from the noxious weeds that are sapping the life out of the land, and enable you to enjoy your citizenship, liberty of health, life and prosperity, and give you a peaceful and respectful life.

The U.F.A. do not hitch in the same team. Do not argue with it. Kill it.

And you, members and supporters of the U.F.W.A., you need not be told the nature of this disgusting home-destroying beast.

You have met and seen him at close range, and to you he did not present the smiling face that he did to your sons, brothers and husbands; to you he has shown his real sneering and snarling brutal countenance, knowing that for ages you were not in possession of any adequate weapon wherewith to brain him; you have that weapon NOW, just as strong, just as effective as your husbands' and sons' celebrated boots.

Therefore strike and strike hard at this infamous beast, that is sapping the peace and happiness out of the homes; steals the children's bread and takes the spring out of their steps and the brightness out of their eyes.

Humanity's war against oppression and economic and social chaos and all the mind destroying evils of greed, will never gain headway as long as this beast is allowed to live and suffocate the human brain and reason.

JOHN A. LUND.

Calgary.

CANADA AND U.S. SYSTEMS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Your excellent paper, *The U.F.A.*, is just to hand, and I see to my surprise that some Albertans wish to discontinue the beer rooms and clubs.

As a former Alberta farmer who is still interested in the U. F. A., may I crave a brief space in your paper to express my views.

I think this would be a very unwise thing to do. I have travelled through Canada, from Vancouver to Quebec, and through the United States from New York to San Francisco, and through Mexico and Europe, and seen the various ways of controlling the drink problem. But none have a better way of doing it than Alberta.

You have a good system. Beer rooms are better than the foolish system we have in the United States which the public are tired of and are now trying to reform somewhat on the lines of your present system. They have tried Prohibition and it is a miserable failure, and it has caused far more crime and suffering than it ever cured. It has been truly said of the United States: "We have closed the breweries and opened one in every home."

You have a good system, and I say keep it.

Yours sincerely,

WM. KIRKUP.

Logan, Utah, U.S.A.

The letters on the foregoing subject published in the issue of December 15th and in the current issue are in general representative of others expressing varying points of view. Correspondence on other subjects are held over until our next issue.

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U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION

The Coming Convention of the U.F.A.

A Letter to Ex-Soldier Members of the Association

Comrades:

The Annual U.F.A. Convention is now only a few weeks ahead. Another year has rolled along since the war, which was "to make the world safe for democracy," and in what position do we find ourselves today? The end of the year is usually the time to take stock and balance up the ledger, so let us for a few moments look at our profit and loss account, not merely as farmers, but as returned men and citizens of Canada.

To deal with the profit side first. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty as we saw it at that time. We have the memory of those years of comradeship—some sweet, some bitter—and we have the experience of travel. Value in cash of foregoing assets practically nil. Some of us have farm homes that we might not otherwise have had—but at what a price! What of the debit side? In so many cases ruined health and burnt-out bodies, the grinding care of poverty, the disillusionment of high hopes. The crushing load of accumulated debt—the dread of the future. . . .

Do you remember that high-sounding phrase we heard so much of in 1919—"Canada can never repay the debt she owes her returned men"? Well, now the boot is on the other foot, and the soldier settlers will never be able to repay the debt they owe Canada.

Moral Debts and Financial

Moral debts are so easily repudiated. But financial debt is another matter. Perhaps, comrades, we are partly to blame. After all the actual physical side of farming is only half the business. The other half is *prices* and to consider prices intelligently implies a study of economics, which in turn brings us to the fundamental basis of all business, farming or otherwise, and that is currency and credit, without which even prices are impossible.

Only the other day a returned man—and a U.F.A. member at that—told me that such an argument is all bunk.

If you think that way too, I'm going to ask you to just sit down quietly for ten minutes and try and answer these few questions satisfactorily to yourself.

(1) What has become of all the cash that was in circulation twelve months ago?

(2) When you give the bank your note say for \$100, whose credit are you actually borrowing?

(3) What is the essential difference between your note for \$100 and the \$100 bank note that you get in exchange?

(4) Why is it that the total debt of Canada (and all other countries) individual, municipal, provincial and Federal debt, increases by leaps and bounds every year in spite of the fact that more actual wealth is being produced than at any time in the world's history?

(5) Why is it that although the world's production has increased so enormously,

so many families are in dire need of the very necessities of life?

Time to Think Hard

During the war we got so used to all our thinking being done for us. Today we need to think more ourselves and think hard at that. Comrades there are always wars to be fought, and not always are the bands playing and the people cheering; nor are there medals for rewards. We are engaged in a battle right now, whether you realise it or not, the battle as to who shall have the larger share of the products of farming and industry, and the thoroughness of the organization of our opponents makes even the mighty German army of 1914 look like a bunch of raw recruits.

But our debt-creating financial system has one inherent fundamental weakness. The pyramiding of debt will sooner or later bring it crashing to the ground. Let us watch, comrades, that it does not bury us in its fall.

So I urge all returned men to study these problems and as many who possibly can to attend the Convention, and I earnestly trust that you will hear there some message of hope to take back to our comrades on the farms.

N. V. FEARNEHOUGH,
Secy. Vets Section U.F.A.

Returned soldiers in attendance at the Annual Convention, whether as delegates from their U.F.A. Locals or visitors, will be asked to get together as early in Convention week as possible. A number of very successful meetings have been held during the period of recent Conventions, and it is usual to hold a luncheon.

WHEAT POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 10)

those of the private Grain Trade have met reverses on as large and even larger scale than that of the Wheat Pool. And the farmers of Western Canada need have no illusions of the sources from which these losses will be recouped.

It is common knowledge that many interests in Canada ardently desire to see the Wheat Pool out of business. I am not saying this to arouse any fighting spirit or any feelings of animosity, but merely making the statement as a plain fact. These people imagine they see the big organization tottering to its fall and hope for a return to old times when this is accomplished. In my opinion they are wrong and I believe that there is a spiritual element in the Wheat Pool movement, the extent of which is not discerned by the majority of outsiders. This movement is not altogether one of dollars and cents, but is a combination of determination, pride and high hope of a large number of Western Canadian farmers who are struggling to lay the foundation of a marketing system that will triumph over all adversity to reach the ultimate aim: that is to improve the farmers' standard of living.

The Wheat Pool, as its founders knew, had to encounter years of adversity as well as years of progress and prosperity. There are no peoples, no nations or no business concerns who have not had

their ups and downs. Most people realize this and the bulk of the membership of the Wheat Pool are remaining steadfastly loyal, undisturbed by the unprecedented volume of blame and criticism, and steadfast in their determination to adhere to the principle of co-operative marketing.

Argentina's Crop Seriously Damaged

According to the press of Argentina, supported by the reports from the Department of Agriculture of the Republic, which began scientific investigations as to the probable amount of damage rust has caused the present crop, as early as last October, it is now conceded that this will amount to a crop-reduction of from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of wheat. The official government report, recently published, comprises conditions obtaining in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and La Pampa, where the varieties and characteristics of the plague have been studied. The area affected, according to *La Cooperacion*, approximates 6,000,000 hectares, and the damage in the different zones reported upon, will vary from 15 to 50 per cent, depending upon the variety of wheat most extensively sown.

Reviewing editorially the grave crop situation, another prominent paper says: "The news about our wheat-crop is not satisfactory; the rust in several districts of the north, and the drouth in some of the south and west, have appreciably affected grain-yields. On the other hand, the present world prices of grain do not offer inducements, at least in certain regions, for capital investments and labor in harvests. The situation is far more serious than is known to those not actively connected with grain-growing, and, unless rapid and effective measures can be taken enabling the producers to obtain at least some benefit, by a reduction of the cost of production, etc., the country's economy will suffer very serious consequences."

—J.E.G.

Argentina Paper Appreciates Publicity in "The U.F.A."

Comments on J. E. Gustus' Articles on Argentine Pool Movement

The following is a "free" translation of an article appearing in the current issue of *La Cooperacion*, just beneath its editorial, on the front page:

"OUR WORK IS MADE KNOWN ABROAD"—CANADA

"In its issue of the 15th of October, the important official review of the agrarian Pool of the Province of Alberta, Canada, appears a newsy, substantial and informative article, giving account of the work and progress which the Argentine Grain Pool is attaining. The article, which describes with exactitude and wealth of facts, the characteristics of our elevators, now inaugurated by our co-operatives, the work we are attaining by the erection of others, the manner in which is guarded the Co-operative Argentine Association so that our elevators do not pass into the hands of foreign capitalists, is very interesting. It also gives a synthetic chronicle of the Constitutional Act of the Argentine Grain Pool, not omitting the emotional detail of the

signing of the act by Mr. John Chaipperro, with trembling hands and tear-filled eyes, as set forth by *La Cooperacion*.

"Above the initials 'J. E. G.' which accompany the article of *The U.F.A.*, we divine the friendly and solidary hand of the old champion of Canadian agrarian co-operativism, Mr. J. E. Gustus, the impassioned and intelligent veteran, who learned our language expressly in order to follow the work we are accomplishing in this part of the continent."

Then follows an article from France, which also comments favorably upon the co-operative efforts now being introduced into Argentina, this having been translated by the editor.

It appears that Argentina is observing that her "works" are being made known here.

"Study Russia"

Advice of the "Financial Times"

In comparison with the dangerous editorial incitements of a portion of the Canadian daily press and the public statements of some prominent men, the following quotation from the *Financial Times* of Montreal on the emergence of Russia as a factor in world trade shows a gratifying approach to sanity. The editorial, under the heading "Study Russia," opened with a rebuke to a well-known Canadian who has been reported as stating that he is against all wars except one—"against Russia"—and proceeded:

"The problem of what to do about Russia is, next to the problem of what to do about the gold basis of our currency, the most important and perplexing of all the questions with which the world has to deal. But a wise solution is not likely to be arrived at by merely surrendering to emotional excitement. To go to war with Russia merely because we dislike the form of the Russian government would be nothing else than seeking to impose upon the Russians by force a form of government of our own choosing, an operation which is not only contrary to all the principles of modern international ethics but is also most unlikely to be permanently successful. Even to exclude the produce of Russia from our market merely for being Russian, as the Canadian Parliament has recently authorized the Government to do, is an illogical and impossible procedure so long as we continue to permit the export of our own goods to Russia. On the other hand, a policy of complete non-intercourse, while consistent and feasible, is not likely to have any effect unless carried out in unanimous agreement by practically all the capitalistic countries of the world, and such an agreement is almost unthinkable, while it may also be open to question whether the outside world has any right to impose upon even a Communist country such sufferings as the Russian people would have to endure if they were completely isolated from all foreign supplies of the articles which they need.

That the present trade policy of the Soviet involves enormous difficulties for the rest of the world, and particularly for those countries which produce the same exportable articles, and among which Canada is the chief, must at once be admitted. But that trade policy is itself to a large extent a policy of desperation, forced upon Russia by its imperative need of mechanical equipment and its inability to obtain credit in ordinary

MODERATION or PROHIBITION ?

The Moderation League of Alberta, an incorporated body by Act of the Provincial Legislature, claims that moderation is the only safe solution to the liquor problem; and further claims that moderation is exemplified in the present Liquor Control Act of Alberta, which takes nothing from the rights and freedom of the people, preserves the dignity and respect of the laws of the country, and protects the weak from their own folly.

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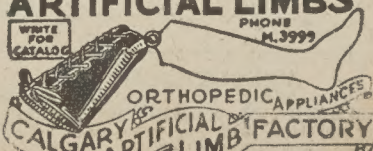
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ways. It cannot be a permanent policy, and it must impose a fearful strain upon the political structure of the Soviet Republic. To declare war against Russia is hardly within the competence of Canada in any event, and is much too simple a solution of the problem. Mere bewildered inactivity is just as futile. What is needed is that the best minds in Canada, in the closest possible association with the best minds of other countries and particularly of the Empire and of the United States, should set themselves to the quiet and unimpassioned study of a situation that is unique in the world's history."

In a later editorial the *Financial Times* stated:

"The Soviet is applying to a purely economic conflict the methods of organization and unification which have hitherto never been successfully employed except in time of war. Whether they will succeed would seem to depend on the ability of the national management and the degree of docility of the Russian people. If they should succeed, as Mr. Stevens (Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce) seems to think they will, it is plain that Canadians will have to adopt some far-reaching changes in their economic methods, though it does not follow that these changes will necessarily include any wholesale adoption of communistic theories."

WHITHER CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

tion of unemployment was under review at the special session called for that purpose this year? Co-operative methods in the production and distribution of goods, and social control of credits. In other words profits were to be returned to those whose work produced the wealth, and the capital to carry on would be that of the nation at large, to be utilized for the benefit of all its people. In the light of our present knowledge it would seem to be our immediate goal. It will not be attained without struggle—make no mistake about that.

The post-war crisis caused us to launch into the various Pools and political action. Subsequent events have proved that we were on the right track, and have also made clear to us the impossibility of the satisfactory functioning of any democratic movement under the present system of credit control.

What achievement will the 1930 debacle record? For go forward we must, utilizing the experience gained by our temporary set-backs for a further advance.

MODELS OF TRAVELLING CLINIC

Models of the Alberta Government Travelling Health Clinic which created such interest when exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in September last will be on exhibition at the Convention Hall during Convention Week. Miss Kate Brighty, Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, will be in charge and will demonstrate the work of the travelling clinic with models showing the arrival, medical examinations, operations, and the recuperations.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

December 27th, 1930.

To My Fellow Citizens,
Everywhere in Canada.

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New!

Another few days and 1930, with whatever it has brought us of success or of failure, will have passed into history, and our thoughts will be centred on a new year, and on the better times we sincerely hope it has in store for us.

While the opportunities of the past are gone beyond recall, the future is ours to make of it what we will. And we can make it a far brighter, a far more prosperous future, for ourselves individually and for Canada as a whole, if we all resolve to profit by the lessons our experience has taught us.

Among those lessons, surely we have learned how dependent each of us is for his own opportunities and his own advancement upon the well-being of Canadian producers as a class, and how much better it would be for every one of us if in our daily buying we were all to favour Canadian products.

If you believe that "Produced-in-Canada" doctrine is sound common sense, that it points the logical way not only to relieve unemployment but to lay broader and deeper the foundations of our national prosperity, why not make the practice of it one of your foremost resolutions for 1931?

Celebrate the new year by ringing out old habits of carelessness in buying, and ringing in the new resolve henceforth to be studiously careful. For 1931 let this be your creed:

"I believe in Canada.

"I love her as my home. I honour her institutions. I rejoice in the abundance of her resources.

"I glory in the record of her achievements. I have unbounded confidence in the ability of her people to excel in whatsoever they undertake. I cherish exalted ideals of her destiny as a leader among world nations.

"To her I pledge my loyalty. To the promotion of her best interests I pledge my support. To her products I pledge my patronage. And to the cause of her producers I pledge my devotion."

If you are willing to embrace this creed, a copy of same artistically executed in colours, and on heavy stock suitable for use as a wall hanger or for framing, is yours for the asking. Just clip and fill in the coupon herewith. Address your envelope as shown on the coupon. Mail it without affixing stamp, for this particular letter will be carried free.

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

13FB

The Minister of
Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Canada

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(Write plainly—preferably print the letters)

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